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SCHOOL HISTORY

OF

TENNESSEE.

BY

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AUTHOR OF "HISTORY OF TENNESSEE: THE MAKING OF A STATE."



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PREFACE.

THE author hopes no one will confuse this school history of Tennessee with his *History of Tennessee: The Making of a State*. The plan of each book is entirely different, though in both he has attempted to show Tennesseans something of the structure of their State, the stages of its history, the causes of its growth, and the greatness of many of its children. The last-named work closes with the war between the States, and omits all mention of the War of 1812, the Creek War, the Mexican War, and the Civil War. The school history gives an account of these, and it comes down to the present. It was the tragic fate of Tennessee to see her children arrayed on different sides during the late war. The author has endeavored to be impartial and non-partisan, after 1860 giving only facts without comment. The book has been elaborately illustrated and provided with three maps, each one showing a different stage of development.

SUGGESTIONS TO TEACHERS.

SUCCESSFUL instruction in any branch depends almost entirely upon the intelligence and skill of the teacher. This is particularly true of a history which is confined to the limits of one of many States. The object of this book is to teach the children of Tennessee something of the wonderful history of their native State, of the lives of the great men who have figured in it, and of its relation to the general history of this country. In giving the history of Tennessee, its growth, its deeds, and its institutions, the author has not lost sight of the fact that this State has been one of a great whole. Enough mention has, therefore, been made of events of national history to enable the teacher to establish in the minds of his pupils a clear comprehension of the relations binding State and national history.

The biographies of the governors and other prominent Tennesseans are to be used with discretion. To force the pupil to commit to memory the exact date when some prominent character first went to the Legislature or was made a colonel would be to burden him with unnecessary labors. These are given to aid the mind in grasping the real events of any given career, and should be so treated by the teacher. The questions at the foot of the page are more suggestive than full. The teacher should leave these to the pupil in studying, and should ask questions suited to the occasion and requiring an intelligent knowledge on the part of the pupil to enable him to give proper answers. The teacher should also explain the general facts a knowledge of which is presupposed, such as the method by which a State casts its vote for a Presidential candidate, and the like.

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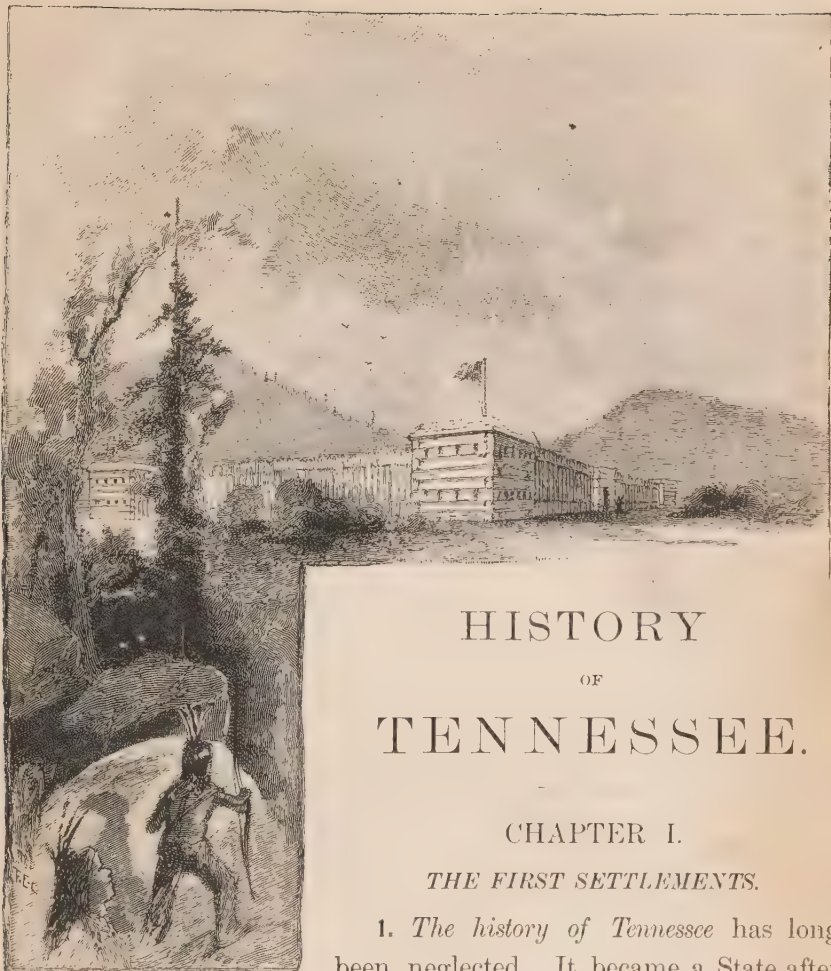
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HISTORY OF TENNESSEE.

CHAPTER I.

THE FIRST SETTLEMENTS.

1. *The history of Tennessee* has long been neglected. It became a State after the War for Independence, and on this account it has not been as prominent as if it had been one of the original thirteen colonies. But, in spite of this fact, the State has a distinct history of its own, which its children should study.

1. What is said of the history of Tennessee?

All Tennesseans who are familiar with the history of their State are proud of the part it has played and of the great men it has produced. It has not until recently been recognized that Tennessee has produced more men who took prominent positions in national life than any other State except Virginia and Massachusetts.

2. *Its history is an epitome of the history of the United States.* The way in which a wilderness can be changed by cultivation and population from barbarism to civilization can be seen as plainly in the history of Tennessee as in that of the New England States, Virginia, or the Carolinas. In it we can study the growth of religion and laws. Even the financial history of Tennessee is in many respects like the financial history of the United States. To study carefully the history of Tennessee, therefore, is to study national history; far from being dry and uninviting, it is full of interest.

3. *William Bean built a cabin in 1769* near where the Watauga River and Boone's Creek unite, in East Tennessee. This was the beginning of Tennessee history. At that time the soil which is now Tennessee was covered with thick forests, inhabited here and there by Indians, who lived in wigwams and hunted wild game.

4. *There were several tribes of Indians.* The Cherokees were the most warlike of all, and inhabited the mountains of the east, extending into Kentucky on one side and Georgia on the other. The Chickamaugas were a branch of the Cherokees, and were even more treacherous and bloodthirsty than the parent stock. They lived at first on the high peaks near where Chattanooga now stands. The Creeks

1. What is said of the great men Tennessee has produced? 2. What relation does the history of Tennessee bear to national history? 3. What is the beginning of Tennessee history? 4. What tribes of Indians inhabited Tennessee?

lived lower down, on the banks of the Tennessee River, partly in Alabama. The Chickasaws lived in West Tennessee, in the neighborhood of the present Memphis. The Uchees had inhabited the region of country around the present site of Nashville, but were exterminated by the Cherokees before the white race began to come in.

5. *The Great Trace*, as it was called, was a kind of road which the Indians used in their expeditions into Tennessee. The soil of this State was claimed by several tribes, including the Six Nations of the Lakes. There was a great deal of game here, and the country became a common hunting-ground. No tribe was able to hold it exclusively. The Great Trace ran through East Tennessee, and connected the South-west and the North. It must not be confounded with the Great Natchez Trace which subsequently ran from Nashville to Natchez.

6. *The title to the soil which is now Tennessee* was for a long time in dispute. In fact, it was always difficult to decide who owned any land which was not a part of one of the thirteen original States. The king of Great Britain claimed all territory on the North American continent which was settled by his subjects, and gave away large tracts—sometimes to individuals, sometimes to corporations and companies. He maintained that no one could get land from the Indians except himself, and that when the Indians made a treaty and gave anybody their lands, these lands ceased to belong to the former owners, but did not become the property of the indi-

4. Where did these Indians dwell? 5. What was the "Great Trace"? Who claimed the soil of Tennessee? Did any tribe hold it exclusively? What was the "Great Natchez Trace"? 6. What is said of the title to the soil of Tennessee? What claims did the king of Great Britain make? What of land bought from Indians by individuals?

viduals who had bought them. They became the property of the king, to grant to whom he chose.

7. *North Carolina was granted to a company of distinguished Englishmen*, and included Tennessee. In making this grant, Charles II., who was king of England, paid no attention to the claim of the Indians that they owned the soil. The men to whom he made this large grant were called Lords Proprietors. They settled North Carolina, and ruled it through a governor until 1729, when it was ceded back to the king and became a royal colony. It was during the time the Lords Proprietors owned North Carolina that they induced the great philosopher John Locke to prepare for the new colony a scheme of government, which he called the Fundamental Constitution. In this Locke departed from the usages, customs, and principles of the laws under which the English people had been living from time immemorial. The colonists refused to live under such a strange system of government, and the Lords Proprietors were compelled to yield.

8. *Until the building of Bean's cabin* the territory of the State of Tennessee had very little history. There was a constant attempt on the part of the white race—generally Carolinians and Virginians—to subdue the Indians that inhabited it. The latter fought bitterly to resist subjugation. The French people, who wanted to take all this country from the English, incited the Indians to hostilities. In order to accomplish their purpose, they built forts all through the Mississippi Valley, and among the forts built were one at Nashville and one at Memphis.

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7. What did the grant of North Carolina include? Who made the grant, and to whom? How was the colony ruled? What became of the Fundamental Constitution?
8. What is said of Tennessee before the building of Bean's cabin? What of the French?

9. *The English also adopted the policy of building forts in order to counteract the efforts of the French.* At first the Creeks and the Cherokees were friendly toward the English. They allowed them to build Fort Dobbs, in Rowan County, North Carolina, about 1756, and Fort Prince George, on the Keowee River, about the same time. Not long after this Fort Loudon was built, and this was the first fort built by the English-speaking people on Tennessee soil.

10. *But hostilities soon began between the English and the Indians.* When the former attacked the French Fort du Quesne, the Cherokees assisted them. After its fall the Cherokees were returning home through Virginia, when they saw some horses running at large. They supposed the horses were wild, and caught them. The Virginians who owned the horses thought the Indians were horse-thieves, and killed some of them. The Indians were filled with rage, and at once began to make war on their former allies. They besieged Fort Prince George, but it was too strong for them to take it. They killed all the white people they could capture. They laid siege to Fort Loudon. After those in it were reduced to starvation, they agreed to surrender if the Indians would allow them to go back to Carolina unmolested. The Indians agreed to this, but, having got possession of the fort, they fell on their prisoners and killed them all except a man named Christie, who escaped and gave an account of the butchery. Troops were sent against them, and they were defeated at a place named Etchoe.

9. How did the English meet the French? What forts did they build? Which was the first on Tennessee soil? 10. What was the cause of hostilities between the Indians and the English? What did the Cherokees do? What happened at Fort Loudon?

11. *Peace was finally made, and population began to increase* in the neighborhood of Fort Prince George, gradually spreading westward toward Tennessee. Various parties of trappers, hunters, and explorers entered Tennessee and Kentucky by this route, and gave to many of the mountains and streams the names which are now familiar to us. The most celebrated of all these hunters was Daniel Boone, who was among the first to lead the way into Tennessee as well as into Kentucky. Boone's Creek was named for him.

12. *In 1768 the Treaty of Stanwix was made* between the Six Nations, who lived upon the northern lakes, and the king of England. By this the former ceded to the latter a region of country which embraced the bulk of East Tennessee. It was claimed that this treaty was ratified by a few Cherokees who happened to be present; but if so, this ratification did not prevent the Indians from waging a relentless war against the whites, who took advantage of the treaty to move into the beautiful valleys of East Tennessee. This war never ceased for any length of time until the power of the Indians was finally crushed by John Sevier in the east, and by James Robertson at the town of Nickojack in the west.

13. *In 1769, Captain William Bean* of Virginia advanced farther into these Western wilds than anybody else, and built his cabin, which marks the real beginning of Tennessee history. His son, Russell Bean, was the first white child born on Tennessee soil. Just before this period the Indians had had terrible wars among themselves, and were so weakened that they could not rally their

11. What happened after peace was made? Who passed into Tennessee? What did he do? What is said of Daniel Boone? 12. What is said of the Treaty of Stanwix? What followed it? 13. What of Captain William Bean? Who was the first white child born in Tennessee? What weakened the Indians?

forces. But for this they might have retarded the settlement of Tennessee for many years.

14. *The people who emigrated from the older settlements to Tennessee* came because they could get plenty of land very cheaply. The real price which they paid was the dangers and hardships they were compelled to undergo in order to hold their lands. They deserve the credit of having founded the State of Tennessee. Generally, they were very poor, but they were for the most part honest, brave, and God-fearing.

15. *The emigrant's outfit* was picturesque and suited to his surroundings. The men wore moccasins and breech-clouts, like an Indian, besides a hunting-shirt and a fur cap. They also carried at the belt a knife and a hatchet, and a rifle was thrown across the shoulder. The women were dressed plainly, and rode the family horse if there was one. The cooking-utensils and such things as could be packed on horseback were also brought with them. In addition to this, corn and vegetable seeds were sure not to be forgotten.

16. *The building of his cabin was the first important thing* which confronted the emigrant after arriving on his land. He generally used large logs hewn into shape and fitted into one another by means of notches at the ends for the walls. The cracks between the logs were filled with short pieces of wood, and around these was daubed a plaster made of clay. The door was made of heavy cross-pieces strong enough to resist the weight of an Indian throwing himself against it. The roof consisted of clapboards or long oak shingles

14. Why did people emigrate to Tennessee? What of the price of land? What did the emigrants do for Tennessee? 15. What was an emigrant's outfit? 16. What was the first important thing? How did he build it?

overlapping one another, and fastened by heavy logs if nails could not be procured. The chimney was the celebrated "stick-and-dirt chimney." This was made of rock or burnt clay to some distance above the intense heat of the fire, and from that point was finished with alternate layers of short billets or pieces of wood, generally hickory, and clay plaster. The floor was made of logs with the upper roundness hewn flat; these were called puncheon floors. As population increased and the means of transportation improved, all of these things which were primitive gave way gradually to the greater conveniences of modern life. But many relics of this state of society still exist within the borders of Tennessee.

17. *Next came the clearing of the land and its cultivation.* This was accomplished by cutting down and burning the undergrowth and by cutting through the bark of the larger trees, so as to interrupt the flow of the sap. This killed the tree, and prevented its roots from absorbing the moisture of the earth and its leaves from shading the soil; this was called "deadening the timber." Having got so far, the emigrant ploughed his cleared land as best he could, and raised his first crop. He was now no longer an emigrant, but a settler.

18. *Country Festivities.*—If the emigrant moved into a neighborhood which was already settled, his labors were greatly lessened. In order to help him build his cabin, the neighbors met for a frolic called a "house-raising." They performed the heaviest tasks in the building of his cabin, their labors being interspersed with singing, dancing, romping, and eating the delicacies which the

17. What of the clearing of the land? What came next? 18. What kind of festivities did the early settlers indulge in?

women prepared. In order to assist a new-comer to clear his land, there was a "log-rolling." In the fall, if unable to gather his crop, there was a "corn-shucking." In fact, all the festivities of the time had some practical object in view. The great difference between the English-speaking people who settled America and the French, Spanish, and others who attempted to do so, and failed, was that the former always left everything else behind in order to make themselves new homes, and the latter were always thinking of conquering the country and then returning to Europe, where their homes were. The former were immigrants and settlers; the latter, only soldiers.

CHAPTER II.

THE WATAUGA ASSOCIATION.

19. *The first settlements* were three in number. The most prominent in State history was that of which Bean's cabin on the Watauga was the nucleus. The other two were the Carter's Valley settlement—an offshoot of Wolf's Hill, or Abingdon, in Virginia—which was in and around the present site of Rogersville—and the settlement of Jacob Brown on the Nollichucky River, of which Brown's store was the centre, at least for a time. The population of these settlements was increased by the disturbances in the older

18. What was the difference between the English and other settlers? 19. Which were the first settlements? What increased their population?

settlements which grew out of the attempt of Great Britain to tax the colonies, and which finally led to the War for Independence. A great many high-spirited Carolinians preferred the dangers of the wilderness to the oppression of Great Britain and the insolence of British office-holders. The battle of the Alamance was a fight between the British under Governor Tryon and the so-called regulators, or natives, who banded together to resist the aggressions of the governmental party. Over two hundred of the regulators were killed, and large numbers of the survivors fled across the mountains to Tennessee. In fact, the settlement became strong enough to effect an organization for mutual protection.

20. *The Watauga Association* was the outgrowth of that desire for self-government which is stronger in the English-speaking people than in any other. There was some doubt as to whether the settlements which soon became known as the Watauga settlements were in Virginia or in North Carolina. When it was discovered that they were in the latter, there was no wish among the people to acknowledge themselves under the control of a State from whose oppression they had just fled; they therefore decided to form a plan of government for themselves.

21. *Articles of association* were drawn up and signed, the signers pledging themselves to abide by the decision of those in authority. A committee of thirteen was elected, with general legislative powers. These elected five commissioners from their number, who could decide what the law was, and who had power to enforce it. This was a clumsy machine, but it was a good one for the time being, and

proved how capable the American people were of governing themselves even under the most trying circumstances. At first the members of the Nollichucky settlement did not sign the Articles of Association. One reason was that many of them were opposed to the Americans in the struggle which they were then waging against the English government, whereas those who framed the association were ardent patriots, as they were called. Hearing this, the Watauga people went to the Nollichucky settlement and forced its members to take the oath of "fidelity to the common cause." This was the end of the Tories in Tennessee, for they appear to have kept the oath.

22. *The confusion of boundary-lines* between North Carolina and Virginia caused the early settlers great inconvenience. In 1772 it was discovered that the settlements were in North Carolina, and, indeed, were a part of the territory which the Indians had not yet ceded. The Watauga people therefore obtained a ten years' lease from the Cherokees.

23. *A treaty was made for this purpose*, and the Indians were invited to take part in some festivities which were arranged for their amusement. In the midst of these a band of ruffians from the Wolf's Hill settlement slew one of the Indians, whereupon the rest withdrew with threats of vengeance. James Robertson foresaw a bloody war, and in order to avert it traveled alone to their villages, met their chiefs in council, made excuses for the unhappy deed, and came back with promises of peace, which averted—for a time, at least—the horrors of an Indian war.

21. What of the Nollichucky settlement? Why did the Nollichucky people eventually sign? 22. What of the confusion of boundary-lines? What did the Watauga people do? 23. What happened at the treaty? What did James Robertson do?

24. *The Treaty of Sycamore Shoals* was entered into not very long after this, and the Watauga people purchased from the Indians the lands of which they had already obtained a ten years' lease. At this treaty, Oconostota, an Indian chief, made the celebrated speech in which he bewailed the fate of his people and foretold their future destiny even down to the present day.

25. *Affairs in the colonies during this time* were becoming daily more exciting. The relations between the American colonies and the king of England had long been unfriendly. The English Parliament, in which the Americans had no one to represent their interests, claimed the right to levy taxes on them. The Americans denied this right, refused to pay the tax, and organized for mutual support and resistance. Finally the difference went so far that the two sides came to blows, and the battle of Lexington was fought on the 19th of April, 1775. In May, George Washington was elected commander-in-chief of the American forces, and the War for Independence was fairly begun.

26. *North Carolina* espoused very earnestly the Continental cause, as the Americans called their side. The people of Mecklenburgh County were particularly bold, and in May, 1775, more than a year before Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence, they passed the celebrated Mecklenburgh Resolutions, which embodied the principles and contained many of the very phrases of that Declaration.

24. What was done by the Treaty of Sycamore Shoals? Who made a speech? 25. What was going on in the colonies during this time? What battle was fought? Who was made commander-in-chief of the American forces? 26. What side did North Carolina take? What of the Mecklenburgh Resolutions?

27. *The Watauga people during the Revolution* always sympathized with the American cause, and never neglected an opportunity of helping it all in their power. But they were few at first, and could not do much. They gave one very plain proof of how they felt by naming the region of country in which they lived Washington District. They also "in open committee acknowledged themselves indebted to the United Colonies for their full proportion of the Continental expenses." Their population at this time—about 1776—was nearly six hundred.

28. *The Watauga settlements were much exposed to Indian hostilities* during this period. The British had agents and emissaries all through the frontiers, whose duty it was to incite the savage tribes to attack those who adhered to the American cause. The most dangerous invasion of all was that headed by Dragging Canoe and Old Abraham in 1776. Being warned of the impending danger by Nancy Ward, an Indian squaw, the settlements put themselves in readiness. The weaker forts were destroyed, and the people gathered together in the two strongest, which were Fort Heaton and Watauga Fort. The troops in Fort Heaton marched out and met one division of the Indians, under Dragging Canoe, and after a hard fight at Island Flats completely routed them. The other division of the Indians, under Old Abraham, attacked Fort Watauga, which had been built after Fort Lee was abandoned. James Robertson was in command, and with him was John Sevier. The contest was stubborn and the forces were unequal, for Robertson had only forty men

27. What of the Watauga people at this time? 28. To what were they exposed? Which was the most dangerous invasion? Who warned the settlements? How did they protect themselves? What of Dragging Canoe? What of Old Abraham?

against Old Abraham's three hundred. But the unflinching courage and firmness of the whites won the day, and the Indians were forced to retreat.

29. *In return, the Indian country was invaded* very shortly after this by the joint forces of Virginia and North Carolina. The villages and towns of the Indians were burnt and their harvests destroyed. For a time they were cowed, and the infant settlements had a brief season of peace, during which they grew in population; and population meant strength.

CHAPTER III.

ANNEXED TO NORTH CAROLINA.

30. *The annexation of the Watauga settlement to North Carolina* took place in the autumn of 1776. Undoubtedly, the Watauga people at first hoped to become an independent colony, but their weakness soon showed them their need of assistance from North Carolina. Upon their petition they were annexed. In 1777, North Carolina courts of justice were established in Washington District, and later in the same year Washington District became Washington County and was added to Salisbury Judicial District, which embraced several other counties. Thus the Watauga Association was completely swallowed up.

29. What did Virginia and North Carolina do? What was the result? 30. What happened to the Watauga settlement in 1776? What was done after annexation?

31. *Other counties soon followed Washington County.* Every effort was made to attract immigration, and a land-office for the sale of public lands was opened. A road was laid off from Washington County court-house into Burke County, and, as this allowed the passage of vehicles, heretofore impossible, people of more means began to come into the new settlements. First Sullivan and then Greene County were taken from Washington County and organized. Jonesboro', the first town in Tennessee, was laid out, and became the county-seat of Washington County.

32. *The Tories having banded together* for the purpose of plundering the adherents of the American cause, the inhabitants organized vigilance committees, who made short work of them as a body. Individuals were turned over to the regular courts and indicted "In Toryism," or for the crime of being a Tory.

33. *The Chickamauga expedition*, which took place about this time, did a great deal toward ridding the settlements of a dangerous and treacherous foe. The Chickamauga Indians dwelt on the tops of the mountains along the Tennessee River, and regarded themselves as secure from all attacks. They would creep into the settlements in bands of two and three, and after burning a few cabins and scalping a few pale-faces they would stealthily retreat, until another favorable opportunity presented itself. In 1779, Virginia and North Carolina selected Evan Shelby to lead an expedition against them. Evan's son Isaac, afterward the governor of Kentucky, is said to have furnished his father transportation and sup-

31. What new counties were organized? What improvements were made? 32. What happened to the Tories? 33. What is said of the Chickamauga expedition? What of the Chickamauga Indians? Who led the expedition against them?

plies for his troops. Shelby came upon the Indians with swiftness and silence, and completely destroyed their towns. Those who escaped moved farther down the river and founded the five towns which subsequently gave so much trouble to the Cumberland or Nashville settlement.

34. *During the War for Independence* the western settlements, as they were often called, were not in a condition to take an active part. They were too few and too far away. And yet to them has often been given the credit of saving the cause of American independence. In 1780, Washington and Sullivan Counties were called on to furnish one hundred men each to assist in the defence of Charleston. They came too late: the fall of Charleston and the defeat at Camden seemed to have brought to a close the struggle for American liberty. But the western troops harassed the enemy and hampered his movements without being able to check him. Undismayed by the disaster at Camden, John Sevier, who commanded the militia of Washington County, and Isaac Shelby, who commanded that of Sullivan County, collected a force of five hundred men in order to meet Patrick Ferguson, a British officer who was making threatening demonstrations against the border-people. They were soon joined by Col. James Williams and by Col. William Campbell of Virginia, the latter of whom they elected commander. The united forces amounted to about fifteen hundred men.

35. *The Battle of King's Mountain* was the result. Ferguson had under him but few regular troops, his force consisting mainly of Tories.

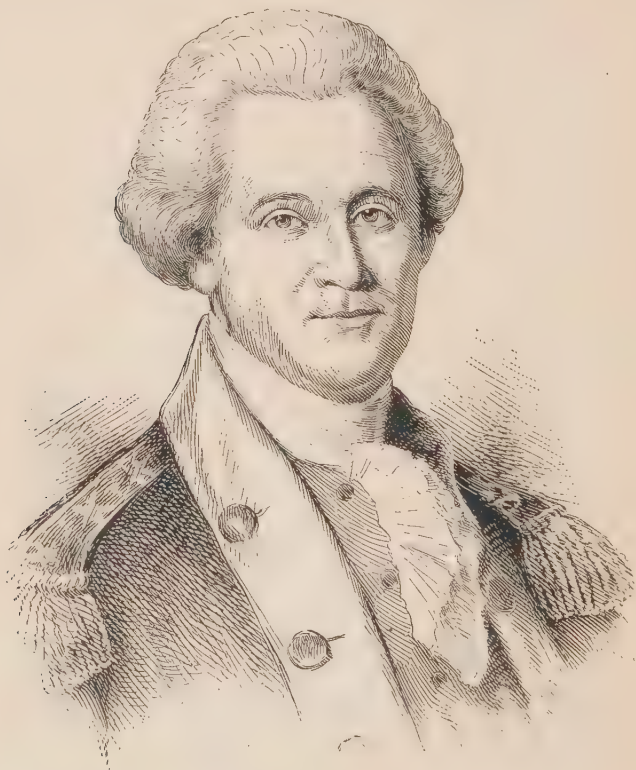
33. What was the result? 34. What of the western settlements during the war? What of Charleston? What did John Sevier and Isaac Shelby do? Who joined them? How many men had they? 35. Describe the battle of King's Mountain.

Desiring to gain time, he retreated until he reached the top of a cone-shaped hill in Lincoln County, North Carolina, to which he gave the name of King's Mountain. It was impossible for a body of troops to ascend it on any side without being exposed to the direct fire of those above. So confident was Ferguson that he profanely declared "the Almighty himself could not drive him from it." But the assailants were desperate and determined. They ascended the mountain on several sides, and their skillful marksmanship literally mowed down Ferguson's men. The Tories wished to surrender, but Ferguson refused. Twice he cut down a white flag which was raised. He carried a silver whistle, with which he encouraged his men. After a desperate struggle, Ferguson was killed, and De Peyster, the second in command, at once surrendered. The battle of King's Mountain was won by the mountaineers of Western Virginia and North Carolina, and that part of the latter State which is now Tennessee furnished full one-third of the entire force. They struck a decisive blow at a critical moment, and the American cause after that was almost uniformly successful.

36. *John Sevier's* great prominence in Tennessee dates from this battle; after this he was the leader of every important movement in this region that took place during his lifetime. Returning home after the battle of King's Mountain, he was notified of an impending Indian invasion. Collecting a body of troops, he hastened to meet the savages, and, coming upon them at Boyd's Creek, he utterly routed them. Having received reinforcements, he crossed the Little Tennessee River, and, following his rule of Indian warfare, burned

35. Who won it? What part did Tennessee take in it? 36. What of John Sevier? What did he do after the battle of King's Mountain?

every dwelling of the savages, destroyed their crops, and drove off their animals. Marching southward, he penetrated deep into the



JOHN SEVIER.

Indian country in the region traversed by the Coosa River, laying waste as he went. The year following, depredations were committed by Indians from a region where he had not previously been. He

36. How did he treat the Indian country?

at once invaded their country, at the head-waters of the Little Tennessee River.

✓ 37. *Sevier's mode of warfare against the Indians* was bloody and cruel, but it was the only method which could be successful. When he went out against the Indians, he carried the rifle in one hand and the torch in the other. The savages were treacherous and bloodthirsty, but the thoroughness of Sevier's methods stunned and weakened them. Sevier extorted from their fear what he never could have gained by kindness or persuasion.

38. *But the Indians were not without just cause of complaint.* Treaty after treaty was made with them by North Carolina in order to extend her boundaries so as to include recent settlements, and at each treaty the Indians would earnestly protest against further encroachments. The faith of the State would be pledged to restrain the advance of the whites, and almost immediately afterward there would be renewed aggressions, followed by bloodshed, scalping-expeditions, and eventually new treaties.

39. *The dissatisfaction among the people in the western country* with the tie which bound them to the mother-State had been growing for some time. For a while, as we have seen, they had dreamed of becoming an independent colony governed directly by the king of England, but, being too weak to maintain themselves, they had returned to North Carolina in the hope of obtaining the benefits which flow from a good and strong government. This hope had not been realized. Receiving no assistance from North Caro-

37. What of Sevier's mode of warfare? 38. What cause of complaint had the Indians? 39. How did the western people feel toward North Carolina? What increased their indignation?

lina, their indignation was still further increased by the disposal of their lands to pay the debts of that State.

40. *In April, 1784, North Carolina ceded to the United States* all the territory which is now the State of Tennessee. This was following the example set by Virginia and New York. The cession was not to take effect unless Congress signified its intention of accepting it within the space of two years. The representatives from the western counties who were members of the North Carolina General Assembly supported the cession, and seemed not to expect any opposition from the western counties themselves. There was every reason to believe that it would be hailed with delight; but when the cession became known, it excited a most violent opposition.

41. *The grounds of opposition* seem to have been—for they cannot be accurately determined—that North Carolina had made no provision for the government of the ceded territory during the time that must elapse between the cession and its acceptance. There was no proper judicial tribunal for the trial of felons, and, although the entire militia of the district could be called out only by a brigadier-general, no such officer had been appointed. There was also no method of enforcing the collection of taxes. The outlook was two years of disorder, and probably of crime.

42. *Thrown upon their own resources*, the people at once assumed the task of devising a government of their own. Each military company elected two representatives, and these formed a kind of Legislature for the three counties. A general convention was called

40. What happened in 1784? What were the terms of the cession? How was it received? 41. What were the grounds of opposition? What about the trial of felons? About the militia? 42. What did the people do? What kind of Legislature was elected?

to meet at Jonesboro' on the 23d of August, 1784. When this met, John Sevier was elected president, and Landon Carter secretary.

CHAPTER IV.

STATE OF FRANKLIN, AND JOHN SEVIER.

43. *The State of Franklin* was the direct outgrowth of this movement. When John Sevier was elected president of the first convention, he was anxious to be cautious and not proceed to extremes. When North Carolina rectified the chief evils of which the western counties complained, he advised the people to take no further steps toward organizing a new government; but the feeling that they had been treated unjustly was too strong, and they adhered to their determination of forming a new State. When Sevier saw this, he threw aside all hesitation and accepted the leadership.

44. *John Sevier's character* was fearless, frank, and open. He was one of the greatest men Tennessee has produced. As a soldier he is said never to have lost a battle. He was greatly beloved by all who knew him, and had an open and cordial bearing that made it difficult for any one to be his enemy very long. He was devoted to the interests of the western country, and foresaw that there would

42. When was the general convention to meet? 43. What did this movement result in? Who was president of the convention? What was the feeling as to a new State? What course did Sevier take? 44. What was John Sevier's character? What kind of soldier was he? Was he popular?

one day be a great State where at that time was only a vast wilderness. He lived not only to see the fulfillment of his expectations, but also to become the first governor of Tennessee. When he was placed at the head of the movement to form a new State, everybody felt that he was a man who would be in earnest about anything he undertook, and that he would succeed if any one could.

45. *A plan of government was framed by William Cocke and others, and a convention called to consider its adoption. The name of the new State was to be Frankland, and its constitution differed decidedly from most of those then in existence in America. Among other strange provisions, neither lawyers, doctors, nor preachers were to be members of the Legislature.*

46. *But opposition to the new State soon began to develop even among the western people. North Carolina repealed the act of cession, made a judicial district, called Washington District, of the western counties, and appointed a judge and an attorney-general. The militia of the new district was formed into a brigade, and John Sevier was appointed general; but he had identified himself too closely with the movement to form a new State to allow of his accepting this office.*

47. *John Tipton was the leader of the opposition. At first he had favored the formation of the new State, but he was envious of John Sevier, and hated him very heartily; so, when Sevier was*

44. What did people feel when Sevier was placed at the head of the movement to form a new State? 45. What did William Cocke do? What was to be the name of the new State? Who were excluded from the Legislature? 46. What became of the act of cession? What course did North Carolina pursue? What of the militia? Who was appointed general? How did this affect him? 47. Who led the opposition? How did he feel toward John Sevier?

elected leader of the movement, Tipton put himself at the head of those who favored a return to the allegiance which he thought was due to North Carolina. After a time those who favored and those who opposed the new State were known respectively as the Sevier party and the Tipton party.

48. *When the Legislature met* which was to pass upon the proposed constitution of the State of Frankland, some time in the spring of 1785, a strong opposition both to the provisions of the constitution and to the name of Frankland manifested itself. After much discussion, the new State was named Franklin, in honor of Benjamin Franklin, the great philosopher and statesman, and a constitution based upon that then in existence in North Carolina adopted. John Sevier was elected governor of the new State, and David Campbell judge of the Superior Court. Three new counties were established, and county courts were organized in all. Taxes were allowed to be paid in articles of commerce in general use, such as beaver-skins, bacon, and sugar.

49. *When the governor of North Carolina* heard what the people of the western country had done, he issued a manifesto, urging the people to return to their allegiance to the State of North Carolina and giving reasons why they should do so. Governor Sevier replied in another manifesto, in which he tried to refute the arguments advanced in the other, and urged the people to stand firmly

47. How were the two parties known? 48. How did the Legislature like the name Frankland? What name was given the new State? Who was elected governor? Who judge of the Superior Court? What else was done? What could be used to pay taxes? 49. What action did the governor of North Carolina take? What reply did Governor Sevier make?

by the new State which they had formed. The manifesto of the governor of North Carolina strengthened somewhat the cause of that State, but the people of Tennessee had begun to realize that it was to their interest to enter the Union by their own act rather than by the cession of North Carolina. In the first case, their lands would be sold to enrich themselves; in the second, they would be sold to pay North Carolina's proportion of the public debt of the United States, incurred during the War for Independence.

50. *The State of Franklin appointed a commissioner to wait upon the Legislature of North Carolina in order to effect some compromise, but his mission failed. The refusal of Congress to give any heed to the application of the new State to be admitted to the Union also weakened the cause of the Franklin people. In fact, a reaction was beginning to set in, which was strengthened by the passage by the North Carolina Legislature of an act of oblivion for the benefit of all who should return to their allegiance to the mother-State. In August, 1786, this had gone so far that in Washington County a senator, John Tipton, and two representatives, James Stuart and Richard White, were elected to the North Carolina General Assembly.*

51. *The struggles between the Sevier party and the Tipton party were frequently violent, and sometimes caused bloodshed. One party would capture the records of the other and turn judge and jury out of doors. As soon as they were strong enough the latter would turn the tables upon the former, and treat them in like man-*

49. Why did the people not wish to come under the government of North Carolina? 50. What course did the State of Franklin pursue? With what result? 51. What of the struggles between the Sevier and Tipton parties?

ner. In this way many valuable papers were lost and the general respect for the law was weakened.

52. *Hoping to put an end to the contest*, Sevier sent William Cocke to North Carolina to persuade the Legislature of that State to consent to a definite separation. Cocke made an eloquent appeal to them, but was unsuccessful. North Carolina was determined that the Franklin people should return to their allegiance, and that the western country should become a separate State only through a formal act of cession on its part. Another act of oblivion was passed, like that of the previous year, and unpaid taxes were remitted.

53. *The western people were becoming weary of the struggle*. The government of Franklin refused to take advantage of the last act of oblivion, and, as two sets of officers still persisted in executing the duties of the offices they held, the confusion was as great as ever. The feeling among the people began to turn in the direction of compromise, and Sevier was forced to yield. Evan Shelby, who had recently been appointed brigadier-general by North Carolina, was made the arbitrator, and an agreement was drawn up under which both parties were to live until the next meeting of the General Assembly of the State. Both were to exercise the duties of their offices jointly and in a spirit of harmony. But this agreement was soon violated by the North Carolina party, for some reason which has never been fully explained, and, the Franklin people retaliating, the same condition of confusion and turmoil as before was introduced.

52. Who was sent to North Carolina? With what result? 53. How were the people affected? How did they feel? What compromise followed? Who was arbitrator? Who violated the agreement?

54. *On the 21st of May, 1787, the governor of North Carolina published a reply to Evan Shelby and others of the North Carolina party who had urged that the people of Franklin be forced by arms to return to their allegiance. In his reply he rebuked their blood-thirsty proposition, and in a temperate and kindly manner suggested to the Franklin people that the proper way to obtain what they desired was to return to their allegiance and await patiently the time when their wealth and numbers would justify a separation. He added, "It is my opinion that it may be obtained at an earlier day than some imagine, if unanimity prevail among you." These words had a powerful effect in favor of the North Carolina party.*

55. *Everybody was beginning to give way but Sevier. The latter tried to induce Georgia to interfere in behalf of the new State. In order to propitiate the Georgians, he agreed to unite with them in settling the Great Bend of the Tennessee River, and to help them to crush the Creeks, who were then threatening an uprising and an invasion of Georgia. The latter State appointed Major Elholm, one of Pulaski's brave band, to act for it, but he accomplished nothing. This stroke of policy having failed, Sevier was reduced to the last extremity, and even David Campbell, the superior judge of Franklin, accepted the same position from North Carolina. As a final resort, Sevier tried to persuade Evan Shelby to accept the governorship of the new State, his own term being at an end. Shelby refused. Sevier, however, was not a man to lose heart easily. He is said to have contemplated an expedition against the Spanish*

54. What reply did the governor of North Carolina make to Evan Shelby? What opinion did he express of the prospects of separation? 55. What course did Sevier pursue? With what effect? What of David Campbell? What expedition did Sevier contemplate?

settlers of the Lower Mississippi Valley, who were threatening to refuse the western people the right to the navigation of the Mississippi. If successful in this, he expected a revival of his cause. But he soon abandoned the idea.

56. *The last session of the Franklin Legislature* met in September, 1787. Shortly after this all the western counties elected representatives to the North Carolina General Assembly. Acts of pardon and oblivion were passed, and the State of Franklin came to an end.

57. *Sevier, in order to hide his mortification*, went on an expedition against the Cherokees. When he returned, the governor of North Carolina ordered Judge Campbell to have him arrested on a charge of treason. Campbell refused to do this. But Tipton was anxious to humiliate him, and arrested him in person and had him handcuffed. He then sent him to North Carolina to stand his trial. It was afterward charged that Tipton intended to have Sevier murdered on his way to North Carolina by one of the guards; but there is no proof of this worthy of belief.

58. *Sevier's escape* was one of the most romantic incidents of the day. It reads like a tale of fiction, but it all really happened. A very fast horse which Sevier owned was held at the door of the court-house on the day of trial, whilst Nathaniel Evans and James Cozby went inside. As soon as Sevier saw his two friends, who were devoted to him, he knew why they were there. Suddenly, Cozby stepped in front of the judge and in a loud voice asked, "Have you done with this man?" at the same time pointing toward Sevier. A great confusion followed, in the midst of which Sevier rushed to

56. When and how did the State of Franklin end? 57. What did Sevier do? What happened when he returned? 58. What is said of Sevier's escape?

the door, sprang upon his horse, and was soon beyond the possibility of pursuit. No further attempt was made to bring him to trial.

59. *Sevier was elected a senator* in the North Carolina Legislature immediately upon his return home. Despite Tipton's opposition, his disabilities were removed, and he was allowed to take his seat. During the debates upon this subject, Amy, the member from Hawkins County, made Tipton very angry by referring to his hatred of Sevier. Tipton challenged Amy, but through the intervention of friends peace was made between them. Roddy, a member from Greene County, rebuked Amy for exciting the temper of a man so irascible as Tipton, and told him he should soothe rather than irritate him. The next day Roddy inadvertently said something that enraged Tipton, who at once seized him by the throat. In the struggle which followed Amy caused a shout of laughter by calling across the hall to Roddy, "Soothe him, colonel! soothe him!"

60. *Sevier was appointed brigadier-general* of the western counties, and Tipton gave up the struggle for supremacy with his irrepressible rival. He never neglected an opportunity of abusing him and trying to injure him, but he was never again a candidate for the same office. Tipton has sunk into obscurity, whilst the fame of John Sevier has become brighter and more enduring the more his history is studied.

58. How was it accomplished? 59. What happened when Sevier returned? What took place in the Legislature? 60. What military office was given Sevier? What of Tipton and Sevier?

CHAPTER V.

CUMBERLAND SETTLEMENT.

61. *The Cumberland River region of country* had been settled during the period when the Franklin people were trying to become an independent State. The present State of Tennessee is divided into East, Middle, and West Tennessee. After the formation of the State of Tennessee, what is now called Middle Tennessee was for a long time called West Tennessee, and what is now called West Tennessee was known as the Western District. These three divisions of the State were settled in the order here named. Having shown how the Eastern, or Watauga, settlement prospered, we shall now turn our attention to the settlements upon the Cumberland River from which Nashville dates its beginning.

62. *Parties of hunters and trappers* preceded the settlement of the Cumberland as they had that of the Watauga region. All the adjacent district was an uninhabited wilderness. At one point, called French Lick, the French had once had a fort for the purpose of trading with the Indians, but this had disappeared. Occasionally a hunter passing down the river could see herds of buffalo and other wild game. Every one who saw this region of country was struck by its great beauty and the fertility of its soil. The various parties of hunters who explored it brought back glowing accounts of it, until there was a feverish desire to enter into a country which Nature had made so fair and inviting.

61. What of the Cumberland River region of country? How is Tennessee divided? How was it divided in those days? 62. Who preceded the settlement of Cumberland? What was French Lick? How did the country around it impress those who saw it?

63. *James Spencer* was the first white man who came to make himself a home, to plant seed, and to reap the harvest. He was one of a party; but the danger from Indians was too great, and the hearts of all except Spencer failed them. Having assisted him to plant a small field of corn, they left. One of those who went back was Holliday. Holliday had lost his knife, and was afraid to undertake the journey through the wilderness back to Jonesboro' and the East without one. Spencer, who was as generous as he was brave, broke his own in two parts and gave Holliday one. Spencer was an enormously large man, but he found a hollow tree near Bledsoe's Lick—as it was subsequently called—large enough to receive him. In this abode he passed the winter, and during this time heard not the sound of a human voice. But his courage never failed. Within a year after this trying ordeal he was followed by a large body of pioneers as fearless, resolute, and daring as himself.

64. *James Robertson* and *John Donelson* were the leaders of the movement which firmly established a large settlement on the Cumberland River. Robertson was to lead across the country a part of those who had agreed to go and make preparations for the coming of the women and children by building cabins and planting corn. Donelson was to come by boat down the Tennessee and up the Cumberland, bringing the families of those who had already gone. The boat in which Donelson himself traveled was called the *Adventure*, and the diary which Donelson kept of this wonderful voyage has been preserved. It is full of hairbreadth escapes and

63. Who was the first white man to settle there? Relate the circumstances. How did he spend the winter? 64. Who were the leaders of the movement to settle this country? What was Robertson to do? What was Donelson to do? What was the name of his boat? What of Donelson's diary?

thrilling adventures. He arrived at French Lick in April, 1780. When he landed, the settlement had been made, cabins and forts had been built, and corn was in the ground.

65. *The Transylvania Purchase* played an important part in the settlement. A company was organized, called the Transylvania Company, to purchase the whole region of country which is included between the Ohio, Kentucky, and Cumberland Rivers. Daniel Boone was one of the agents of this company. At the Sycamore Shoals Treaty, held on the Watauga River in March, 1775, the Indians received from Colonel Richard Henderson, the head of the company, and his associates, about fifty thousand dollars' worth of rifles, blankets, beads, paints, and trinkets for a region of country larger than the entire State of Tennessee. The Cumberland settlement was afterward made on a portion of this purchase, and Henderson had much to do with the part which Robertson and Donelson took in effecting it. The Transylvania Company held out great inducements to settlers. The governors of Virginia and North Carolina declared Henderson's treaty valid in so far as it extinguished the Indian title, but inadequate to pass the title to Henderson. In the end the Cumberland settlement became a part of North Carolina, and the Transylvania Company was reimbursed in other ways.

66. *Some means of self-government* was considered of as much importance as the building of forts by those who led the way in the work of settling the wilds of the South-west. The Cumberland

65. What was the Transylvania Purchase? Who was the head of the company? How did this purchase affect the Cumberland settlement? What became of the purchase? 66. What did the pioneers think of government?

settlement agreed upon "a Compact of Government." There were eight stations in all which were entitled to one or two delegates in the body which was called the "Twelve Notables" or "General Arbitrators." These notables exercised all the powers which were necessary to preserve order and to protect the rights of the individual members. James Robertson was chairman.

67. *The strength of the forts and stations* was all that rendered it possible for the Cumberland settlement to withstand the onslaughts of the enraged Indians, who tried to drive the white race from their favorite hunting-grounds. The stations were generally built in the shape of a square. Heavy block-houses were erected at each corner, and between the corners strong stockades were run from one house to the other, and each block-house was provided with loopholes. The entrance to the station was a heavy and solid gate fastened by a chain.

68. *The hardships to which the Cumberland settlement was subjected* began at once, and continued without abatement for several years. The very first winter was so severe that John Rains drove his cattle across the Cumberland River on the ice. The Renfroe settlement, on Red River, near the present site of Clarksville, was destroyed by the Indians, and day after day witnessed a succession of surprises and murders by the savages. Among the killed was a man named Jonathan Jennings, who had come with Donelson, and whose escapes from shipwreck and from the tomahawk had been wonderful. Donelson himself, who had planted corn on Clover Bottom, narrowly

66. What did the Cumberland settlement agree on? 67. What was a station, and how built? 68. How long did the hardships of the Cumberland settlement continue? What of the first winter? What became of the Renfroe settlement? Of Jonathan Jennings?

escaped death at the hands of the Indians. In the midst of these hardships a more serious danger befell the settlers: their supply of powder began to run low.

69. *The question of abandoning the settlement* began to be discussed. The trials to which the brave pioneers were exposed seemed greater than they could bear; but the heart of one man did not fail, and James Robertson alone prevented the contemplated step. He offered to return to the East and bring back a supply of powder for the settlement. The offer was accepted, and with a small party he made the journey, and kept his promise.

70. *James Robertson was the father of Middle Tennessee*, as Sevier was the father of East Tennessee. He watched over his charge with unsleeping vigilance. He knew the character of the Indians, and was always on his guard against them. He flattered them or bribed them with trinkets or cajoled them or fought them, according to the demands of the occasion. He was brave and calm and cautious. He was said to sleep with one eye open. The very night he returned from the East he saved Fort Freeland from destruction. The people in the fort had forgotten to fasten the gate. The Indians, about fifty strong, crept stealthily into the shadow of the stockade; for the moon was shining clearly. As one of them



JAMES ROBERTSON.

68. What danger befell the people? 69. What was discussed? Who prevented it? What did he do? 70. Who was the father of Middle Tennessee? What did he do? How did he save Fort Freeland?

laid his hand upon the chain that held the gate, the noise, slight as it was, awoke Robertson. He sprang to his feet, yelling, "Indians! Indians!" The Indians threw down the gate and rushed in, but were met by a volley from those within, who had been awakened by Robertson's outcry, and who always slept with their loaded rifles within easy reach. The Indians were repulsed, and withdrew to organize a more formidable invasion.

71. *The battle of the Bluffs* was fought on the second day of April, 1781. This was the most determined and the best-organized attempt the Indians made to destroy the Cumberland settlement. But they were finally repulsed with heavy slaughter. Among the incidents of this battle was the attack made upon the Indians by the dogs in the fort, who had been trained for the purpose. After this battle the existence of the settlement was assured.

72. *But the dangers which surrounded the individuals were enhanced.* Instead of coming in large bodies, the Indians came in bands of two, three, or more, and lay in wait to kill the settlers singly. Sentinels were posted to keep guard whilst others worked in the field. If two or more were together in the woods and desired to eat or to go to the springs for water, they talked or ate or drank each facing in a different direction, in order to guard against sudden attack. It was a dangerous undertaking even to pass from one fort to another. It became necessary to cut down the cane on each side of the paths between the forts, to prevent the Indians from lying in ambush.

73. *The settlers were compelled to adopt the tricks of the Indians* as a matter of self-defence. The Indian had learned to imitate the gobble

71. What important battle was fought? When? 72. What followed this battle? How did people guard themselves? 73. What did the settlers learn from the Indians?

of the turkey, the hoot of the owl, the bleat of the fawn, and the scream of the panther, until he could deceive the birds and the beasts themselves. He could pass through the woods swiftly and noiselessly. These attainments at first gave the Indian a decided advantage over the white man. It was no uncommon thing for a settler to imagine he was creeping upon a flock of turkeys whose gobble he could hear, when in reality he was being lured to his death by a savage foe. The settlers soon became as expert in these imitations as the Indians, and a few, like Abraham Castleman, Edmond Jennings, and the gigantic Spencer, even surpassed them. Frequently expert hunters like these pretended to follow the bleat of a fawn or the gobble of a turkey, when in reality they knew it came from an Indian. In the end the Indian was generally the one killed.

74. *Until 1783 the fortunes of the settlements varied greatly, and were then at a low ebb. At first eight stations had been built, but, as a large portion of the population either returned to the East, like John Donelson, or were killed by the Indians, all the stations but two or three were abandoned. The Compact of Government fell into disuse. But the spring of 1783, following the treaty of peace which gave America its independence, witnessed a revival of hope and energy. Many who had left in 1781 and 1782 now returned. The forts were rebuilt, and the Compact of Government was again put in operation.*

74. What became of the original stations? When did a revival take place?

CHAPTER VI.

DAVIDSON COUNTY, AND THE SECOND CESSION.

75. *Davidson County* was organized in 1783. A Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—similar to our present County Court—was established, and the Compact of Government came to an end. A court-house, and soon afterward a prison, were built at Nashborough, the principal station. From this time the growth of the settlement was rapid. Forts went up in every direction, spreading out gradually from Nashborough, near French Lick, as a centre.

76. *Nashborough* became *Nashville* in 1784. It was named after Colonel Nash, a hero of the Revolution, as was also General Davidson, after whom the county was named. Commissioners were appointed to lay off and sell about two hundred acres on the Cumberland Bluffs, near French Lick, in lots of one acre each, with convenient streets, lanes, and alleys, four acres being reserved for public purposes. Each deed specified that the purchaser was to make certain improvements within three years.

77. *Each succeeding year* saw a decided increase in the young settlement. The State of North Carolina established a Superior Court in Davidson County. In 1786 the county of Sumner was established, and in the same year an act was passed for the protection of Davidson and Sumner Counties. A company of two hundred men was

75. When was Davidson County organized? What was established? What public buildings were erected? What was the principal station? 76. When did Nashborough become Nashville? How was Nashville laid off? 77. What other marks of improvement followed? When was Sumner County established? What company was organized?

ordered to be enlisted, and the justices of the peace were to levy a tax to support them. A part of their duty was to escort emigrants from the lower end of Clinch Mountain to Nashville. Among those who went to Nashville under their protection were Andrew Jackson and Judge McNairy. These troops also opened a road from Clinch Mountain to Nashville. The guard certificates which were issued to them were for a long time used as money. In 1785 a tobacco inspection was established: the cultivation of tobacco, therefore, began at a very early day in Tennessee. In the same year the first doctor came, and in 1786 the first lawyer. Soon a whisky-distillery made its appearance, and also corn-mills and hominy-pounders. A ferry was established across the Cumberland River. In short, the growth of the Cumberland settlement was regular and steady.

78. *But the Indians were not slumbering during this time.* The treaty of Hopewell was made in November, 1785. By this treaty certain lands which had been entered and settled were declared to be upon Indian grounds. In many instances the lands so settled had been acquired from the Indians by the treaties of Sycamore Shoals and Fort Stanwix. Those who, disregarding the Hopewell Treaty, refused to move off these lands were left to such punishment—not even excepting death—as the Indians might choose to inflict. The commissioners who negotiated this treaty hoped by its means to alienate the Indians from the influence of the Spanish; but they failed, and the surprises, butcheries, and massacres continued.

77. For what purpose? When was tobacco inspection established? When did the first lawyer and the first doctor come? What else followed? 78. What of the Indians during this time? What of the treaty of Hopewell? What did the commissioners hope to accomplish? With what success?

79. *Appeals to North Carolina were in vain.* In 1786, James Robertson, Bledsoe, and Blount had drawn up a memorial to the Legislature of North Carolina, setting forth the condition of the Cumberland settlement and begging that steps might be taken for its protection. But the appeal was unsuccessful. North Carolina, while granting the lands of its western province to its creditors, adhered rigidly to the rule that all sums expended for the benefit of the Cumberland people must be reimbursed by them.

80. *The Toka or Cold Water expedition* took place shortly after Robertson's return from the session of the Legislature to which he had made so earnest an appeal. The immediate cause of this expedition was the murder of Robertson's brother Mark by the Indians. Suspicion fell upon a body of Indians who dwelt near the Muscle Shoals, where a deep spring of cold water comes up from the earth. Robertson, securing the services of Toka, a friendly Chickasaw, as guide, marched out with a body of one hundred and twenty men. Another party, under David Hay, was to go to Colbert's Ferry to intercept the flight of the Indians. The latter, however, received warning in time to enable the majority to escape, but Robertson killed thirty of them. This expedition was made in direct defiance of the Hopewell Treaty, and Robertson was so severely criticised that he felt compelled to publish a justification of his course.

81. *The Spanish traders* were always the stirrers-up of strife. They claimed the exclusive navigation of the Mississippi River, and looked with jealous eyes upon the encroachments and growth

79. Who drew up a memorial to the Legislature of North Carolina? What rule did North Carolina adhere to? 80. Describe the Toka or Cold Water expedition?

81. What is said of Spanish traders? What did the Spanish claim?

of the American settlements, which threatened to deprive them of the Indian trade, upon which they were growing rich. It is said that they even offered a reward for American scalps. Robertson always tried to keep on friendly terms with the Spanish, and he has been accused, though unjustly, of negotiating with them in reference to helping them to build up a great South-western empire.

82. *The cession of Tennessee to the general government* took place on the 25th of February, 1790, about three months after North Carolina entered the Union. Alexander Hamilton, who was in Washington's Cabinet as Secretary of the Treasury, suggested that the States should cede their Western lands to the United States, and that the latter should assume the State debts. This policy was finally adopted, and the cession of what is now Tennessee was made as a result of that policy. One of the conditions of the cession was that "no regulations made or to be made by Congress shall tend to emancipate slaves." Another was that the territory so ceded should be laid out or formed into a State or States the inhabitants of which were to enjoy all the privileges, benefits, and advantages granted by the late Congress for the government of the Western territory of the United States.

83. *The Act of Acceptance* was approved on the 2d of April, 1790, and on the 26th of May, 1790, an "Act for the Government of the Territory of the United States south of the Ohio River" was passed.

84. *William Blount of North Carolina* was made governor of the

81. How did they treat the Americans? What of Robertson's negotiations with them? 82. When was Tennessee ceded to the general government? What of Alexander Hamilton's policy? What did the cession say of slavery? 83. When was the act of acceptance passed? What was the name of the new Territory? 84. Who was made governor?

new Territory. He was peculiarly fitted for the place. He was



WILLIAM BLOUNT.

well acquainted with the character and needs of the Western people, and had long befriended them in Congress. He was very popular in the Western country, and his appointment was received with general satisfaction. He established his seat of government first at Rogersville and then at Knoxville, where he lived in what he deemed a style befitting the dignity of his office. His administration was not

remarkable for anything he accomplished himself, but during this time an end was put to the depredations of the Indians.

CHAPTER VII.

END OF THE INDIAN WARS.

85. *The final peace with the Indians* was achieved only by fire and sword; battle after battle and expedition after expedition were necessary before all danger was passed. In the eastern part of Tennessee, Sevier was kept busy for nearly three years of Blount's admin-

84. What of Blount's character? Where was the first seat of government? Where was it moved to? What of Blount's administration? 85. How was peace finally achieved? What of Sevier in the east?

istration, marching into the Indian country, burning the villages and destroying the crops. Occasionally the Indians in return dealt the settlement a heavy blow, as in the destruction of Fort Gillespie and the attack on Cavet's Station. After this latter event, Daniel Smith, acting governor of the Territory, gave permission for an organized invasion of the Indian country for which the people were clamoring, and Sevier, reinforced by large bodies of troops from the three districts of the Territory, advanced immediately upon the savages. He crossed the Little Tennessee, destroyed Estimaula—one of their largest villages—and advanced through the fairest section of their country, burning and devastating as he went. Pushing forward toward the south-east, at Etowah (now Rome, Georgia) he came upon the flying forces of the Indians, which had been growing in numbers as they fled. He at once attacked them, and utterly broke their power. They never rallied, and Sevier returned from his last Indian fight to reap the reward of his bravery and skill in the gratitude and love of his fellow-citizens.

86. *The Indian hostilities on the Cumberland* were not brought to a decided end for some time after Sevier's return from his last campaign. One cause of delay was the inability of the people to take prompt and effective measures to accomplish this object. The national authorities were trying to make a treaty with Spain by which the free navigation of the Mississippi River could be secured. An Indian battle might put an end to these negotiations, or the death of a Spanish trader might at any moment provoke open hostilities. But for nearly four years scarcely a week passed that did not witness

85. What occurred after the destruction of Cavet's Station? What did Sevier do?
86. What of the Cumberland settlement? What is said of the Spanish and the navigation of the Mississippi River?

the murder of some settler by the Indians. In 1788, Anthony Bledsoe was killed in his own cabin; in 1789, Robertson himself was wounded; in 1792 the three sons of Valentine Sevier were killed near Clarksville. Very shortly after this the utter destruction of Ziegler's Station and the massacre and capture of all its inmates aroused the resentment of the Cumberland people to such a pitch that they clamored to be led against their implacable foe.

87. *Robertson refused to allow an attack upon the Indians.* Governor Blount, acting under orders from Washington, had positively forbidden all pursuit of the Indians into their own country: the diplomatic struggle with Spain made it impolitic. But it was difficult to restrain the people. A man named Edmiston organized a company of his own to attack the Indians, but was forced by Robertson to disband his troops. Fortunately for the settlements, the Indians very shortly after this gave them an opportunity of attack by beginning hostilities themselves. In order to stir them up to action, a Creek chief repeated a threat which he falsely said Robertson had uttered—viz.: "There has been a great deal of blood spilt in our settlement, and I will come and sweep it clean with your blood."

88. *The attack on Buchanan's Station* was the result of this falsehood on the part of the Creek chief. A force of six hundred Indians invaded the Cumberland settlement and fell upon Buchanan's Station. This was defended by only fifteen white men, but so brave and desperate was their resistance that the Indians were compelled

86. When was Anthony Bledsoe killed? What occurred to Robertson and the sons of Valentine Sevier? What of Ziegler's Station? 87. Why did Robertson not attack the Indians? What of Edmiston? Why did the Creeks begin hostilities? Did Robertson make this threat? 88. Give an account of the attack on Buchanan's Station.

to retire with heavy loss. This was regarded as the most wonderful feat of arms ever achieved by the white race in their contests with the Indians in Tennessee. Among the savages was a band of Shawnees. It was long believed that Tecumseh, the great chief who was killed at the battle of the Thames, in 1813, was present at this attack ; but those who have studied this affair most carefully say he was not there.

89. *A constant succession of fights with the Indians* followed this attack on Buchanan's Station. In 1793, John Beard and a party of his friends killed several Indian chiefs near Knoxville. The chiefs had come at the invitation of the President of the United States to make a treaty. The incensed Cherokees fell upon a fort called Henry's Station, and killed all the inmates. In the same year, Castleman—whom the Indians called "Fool Warrior"—and Eli Hammond, with a small party, disregarding the orders of Congress and of Governor Blount, made a raid into the Indian country on the opposite side of the Tennessee River. Every day the feeling of indignation among the people grew stronger, till it finally resulted in an expedition which for ever put an end to Indian hostilities against the Cumberland settlement.

90. *This was known as the Nickojack expedition.* Sometimes it was called Ore's expedition. Ore was an officer in the United States army, and it was hoped that calling it after his name would prevent the government from punishing those who took part in the affair, and would create the impression that an army-officer would never have undertaken it without just cause. It was also thought

88. Was Tecumseh present at this affair? 89. What followed the attack on Buchanan's Station? Describe some of them. What did the Cumberland people do? 90. What is the expedition called? Who was Ore? Why was the expedition also called Ore's expedition?

that this might induce the United States authorities to pay part of the expenses of the expedition.

91. *Nickojack was one of the Five Lower Towns.* After Evan Shelby destroyed the villages of the Chickamauga Indians on the Tennessee River not far from where Chattanooga now stands, those who escaped had moved farther down the river, near the Muscle Shoals, and selected sites for their villages which they supposed no body of hostile men could reach. The two most important of these villages were Nickojack and Running Water. The Chickamaugas were here joined by outlaws from the American settlements, by Indians from other tribes who were too ferocious to live peaceably even with their own people, and by French and Spanish traders. From their high place they could see the boats of emigrants and of American traders as they came down the river, and it was a rare event for any but large bodies of men to get safely by. The savages killed all the prisoners they captured, except very small children. On one occasion a child named Joseph Brown was spared. He grew up among the Indians, and, when a large boy, was exchanged for some Indians Sevier had captured. Robertson recognized him, and persuaded him to guide the Ore expedition. It is a curious fact that when Brown was exchanged one old squaw predicted that he would live to bring back the white people to destroy the Indians and their villages.

92. *Brown discovered a path from Nashville to the Lower Towns,* and led Ore and his men to the Tennessee River near where the Sequatchie empties into that stream. Here the party constructed rafts and

91. What was Nickojack? Who founded it? Who joined the Chickamaugas? How did they treat emigrants? What is said of Joseph Brown? 92. What did Brown do for the Nickojack expedition?

canoes, and crossed the Tennessee; this threw them into the rear of the towns. The troops were divided into two parties; one was to go above Nickojack and the other below, and attack it on both sides at once. The Indians did not dream of any danger, and felt so secure that they had no guards posted. Brown's knowledge of the place was all that made it possible for the attack to succeed. As soon as the Indians heard the first gun fired they knew what had happened, and at once tried to escape to the river. The only access to it was by the creek that emptied into it below the village, and Brown had taken care to explain this; so when the Indians began to crowd together at this point, the whites were prepared for their red foes, and but few escaped. The village of Running Water was also destroyed; the other villages were higher up, and were of little importance. Seeing that the white people knew the way to the places they had thought so secure, the Indians abandoned these strongholds and joined other Indian settlements. In this way ended the struggle between the white man and the red man for the possession of Tennessee. It was a long time, however, before the last Indian was removed from the State, but after this the removal was accomplished by treaty, not by force. The Nickojack expedition caused Governor Blount to reprimand Robertson severely, but the people were with the latter, and his course was generally commended.

92. Describe the capture of the town. What other place was destroyed? What was the result of the Nickojack expedition? What did Governor Blount say about it?

CHAPTER VIII.

SPANISH INTRIGUES, AND THE ADMISSION OF TENNESSEE INTO THE UNION.

93. *The intrigues of the Spanish*, who had long been trying either to exterminate the Western settlements or to win them from their allegiance to the United States Government, came to an end very shortly after the Nickojack expedition. The Spanish claimed the exclusive navigation of the Mississippi River. The outlet afforded by this river was absolutely necessary to the people of Tennessee and Kentucky. In those days there were no steamboats, and the water-vessels used could only go down stream. At Natchez and New Orleans the people found a market where they could sell what they had and buy what they needed. At first the Spanish tried to destroy the American settlements, and made treaties with the Indians for this purpose. Among those whom they bribed to do this was a Creek chief named Alexander McGillivray, a half-breed, who possessed great influence with the Indians and was a man of strong mind. But the Spanish, notwithstanding the efforts of McGillivray and the Indians, found it impossible to destroy the American settlements; they therefore tried to induce them to separate from the American Government. They threatened, unless the Western people would do this, to prevent them from using the Mississippi River for their commerce. Robertson wrote letters to the Spanish governor

93. What is said of the intrigues of the Spanish? Of the navigation of the Mississippi River? How did the Spanish treat the Western settlements? Who was Alexander McGillivray? What threat did the Spanish make? What did Robertson do?

which read as if he had an intention of doing what the Spanish desired. But it was merely a piece of diplomacy on his part, meant to keep the Spanish in a good humor until his people should be strong enough to assert their rights. In this he succeeded. In 1795 the Spanish made a treaty that threw open the Mississippi River to American commerce. In 1803 the United States bought the Lower Mississippi Valley from France, which had previously bought it from Spain. This purchase placed Tennessee beyond the influence of foreign powers. Even the conspiracy into which William Blount is said to have entered, and for which he was impeached, had no effect on the people of this State.

94. *The admission of Tennessee to the Union* took place on the 1st of June, 1796. When the question of admission had been submitted to the people, a large majority were found to favor it. A convention to adopt a Constitution met at Knoxville on the 11th of January, 1796. The new State was named after the great river which crosses its territory like a coil of rope. This river had first been called the Cherokee, but gradually came to be known as the Tensassee or Tennessee. When the bill to admit Tennessee as a State was introduced into Congress, it was passed in the House of Representatives after some debate, but in the Senate it met with great opposition. Some said that the people could not take the census themselves, and that this must be done under an act of Congress. Others asserted that the friends of Mr. Jefferson, who wanted to see him succeed Mr. Adams as President, had induced Tennessee

93. What became of the Spanish claim? What happened in 1803? 94. When was Tennessee admitted to the Union? When did the convention meet, and where? What suggested the name of the new State? What happened in Congress? Why was objection raised against Tennessee's admission?

to apply for admission in order that its vote might be cast for him. There was also some jealousy on the part of the older States, who were afraid that the admission of so many new States might decrease their power. The bill was finally passed in the Senate by a majority of one, the casting vote having been given by the acting president, who was severely criticised by the Federalists, or those who favored Alexander Hamilton's ideas of government and opposed those of Thomas Jefferson.

CHAPTER IX.

INSTITUTES OF TENNESSEE.

95. *The Institutes of Tennessee* are the offices created for the government of the State. In general, they may be said to include the offices of the governor, treasurer, comptroller, and other State officers, the General Assembly, and the county and judicial officers. The Institutes of Tennessee are derived from the Institutes of North Carolina, and these are derived from the Institutes of England. But it must not be supposed that the governor, State Senate, and State House of Representatives are the same respectively as the king, House of Lords, and House of Commons of England. On the contrary, a great many duties that were performed in England by

95. What are the "Institutes of Tennessee"? What do they include? Whence are they derived? What are the differences between the Institutes of Tennessee and those of England?

the Cabinet or the Privy Council are now either not performed at all or are performed by the governor or one of the bodies of the General Assembly. The theory of the two systems of government is different. In England the king and Parliament, acting together, can do anything; with us the power of the governor and General Assembly is restricted by a Constitution which is made by the people, who in theory possess the power which in England is vested in the king and Parliament. But even this power in the people is restricted by the power which has been given to the General Government by the people of all the States.

96. *The rights of the States*—or what is called States' rights—were formerly a subject of great discord, some authorities saying that the General Government had certain powers, which others denied. The violence of those who advocated these different views eventually led to the unhappy war between the States. One disputed point was definitely settled by the war; namely, that a State cannot lawfully withdraw from the Union.

97. *The Governor*.—In North Carolina the governor was elected by the General Assembly, but in Tennessee he was, from the first, elected by the people. He must be at least thirty years old. He holds office for two years, but can be re-elected until he has been governor for six years, when he becomes ineligible until one term of two years shall have intervened. He is the head of the State Government, and must live at the capital of the State. He signs or vetoes every bill which the General Assembly passes, can pardon criminals who have been sentenced to imprisonment or death,

96. What is said of States' rights? What of the right to withdraw from the Union?
97. How was the governor elected in North Carolina? In Tennessee? How old must he be? How long can he serve? What are his duties?

and in general looks after the interests and upholds the dignity of the State.

98. *The Secretary of State*.—A secretary of state is elected every four years by the joint vote of the General Assembly. It is his duty to keep a register of the official acts of the governor, issue commissions to officers as required by law, and keep the archives of the State.

99. *The Comptroller of the Treasury* is the financial agent of the State. He is elected by the State Legislature for a term of two years, and can be re-elected. This office was first created in 1835 on account of the difficulties experienced in keeping the funds of the State in order. It is the first duty of the comptroller to examine and pass upon all claims against the State, and, if these are found correct, to issue a warrant or order upon the treasurer to pay them. He must also keep a full and accurate account with every one in every county who is authorized to collect the revenue of the State. He is required, also, to make a full report to each General Assembly of all the proceedings of his office.

100. *The Treasurer* is elected by the General Assembly for a term of two years, and can be re-elected. He receives all dues or taxes collected for or paid over to the State, and pays out the same upon the warrants of the comptroller. In this way each of these officers is a check upon the other. In the early days of the State history there were several treasurers, generally one for each judicial district, but this was found to be inconvenient, and was changed.

98. What are the duties of the secretary of state? 99. Who is the financial agent of the State? How is he elected? When was the office created? What are the comptroller's duties? 100. How is the treasurer elected? What are his duties?

101. *The General Assembly* is composed of two bodies, the Senate and the Lower House. These are the bodies which make our laws. The reason why two bodies of men are selected to make laws, instead of one, is that one may operate as a check upon the other. A bill may be introduced into either House. After it passes one it goes to the other, and if passed by that House it is either signed by the governor and becomes a law, or is vetoed by him and returned with his objections. If passed again by both Houses, it becomes a law without the governor's signature. It is possible that one body, under the influence of prejudice or excitement, might pass a bill which would work great injury to the people. The probabilities are that the other body would be beyond the influence of such prejudice or excitement, and that the bill would not receive its assent. Again, one body might be composed of men a majority of whom would be willing to deprive the minority of certain rights and privileges. The existence of another body whose members were not so despotic, or in which the minority of the first body had a majority of sympathizers, would serve as a protection. This dual system, of legislative bodies composed of two branches, is now almost universally accepted by the English-speaking peoples as the best.

102. *The Senate*.—The members of the Senate are elected for a period of two years, and must be at least thirty years of age. They represent larger constituencies—that is, a larger body of voters—than the representatives, and are supposed to be less liable to be influenced by sudden changes in popular sentiment. They confirm

101. What of the General Assembly? Why are there two bodies? What of a bill before it becomes a law? How can one body act as a check on the other? 102. For what term are the members of the Senate elected? How old must they be? What is the difference between them and representatives?

or reject the officers who are appointed by the governor, such as the superintendent of public instruction and others. When the Legislature decides to impeach any official, the Senate sits as a court of impeachment, with the chief-justice of the Supreme Court as presiding officer.

103. *The House of Representatives.*—The members of this body must be over twenty-one years of age, and are elected for two years. The Senate and the House of Representatives form the legislative branch of the State Government, the governor forms the executive branch, and the Supreme Court constitutes the judicial branch.

104. *The Judiciary.*—The judicial organization of Tennessee has a long and rather intricate history. There are two kinds of law. One is that which is derived from the old Anglo-Saxons, and which pays great attention to forms and methods of procedure; this is called the common law. The other is that which pays more attention to what is really right, regardless of mere forms and technicalities. The latter, which is called equity, was introduced into England by those who had studied the laws of the old Romans. In Tennessee there has been a constant struggle between these two systems in the first place, and then between various persons, as to who should administer the common law and who the law of equity, frequently called chancery law. The contest seems to have been settled, but only after long discussion and many experiments. In the main it may be said that the common law is administered by the circuit

103. What of the House of Representatives? What is the legislative branch of the State government? What the executive? What the judicial? 104. How many kinds of law are there? What are they? What is the common law? What is the other? What of these two in Tennessee?

courts, and the law of equity by chancellors, where such exist. The circuit judges still claim the right of exercising what is called equity jurisdiction, even where chancellors have been elected.

105. *The Supreme Court.*—The highest judicial tribunal in Tennessee is the Supreme Court. It possesses full common-law and equity jurisdiction, and decides what the law is wherever a dispute arises. Every citizen is given the right of carrying his case before the Supreme Court if he is dissatisfied with the decision of the judge or jury below. But from a decision of the supreme judges there is no appeal, unless in cases in which the supreme judges of the United States may have jurisdiction. The supreme judges of Tennessee are elected for eight years, and hold court at Knoxville for East Tennessee, at Nashville for Middle Tennessee, and at Jackson for West Tennessee. They are five in all, of whom not more than two can come from any one of the “three grand divisions of the State,” as the Constitution calls East, Middle, and West Tennessee.

106. *The circuit courts* are the common-law courts of the State. If a man has a complaint against his neighbor not growing out of fraud, accident, or mistake of some kind, he goes into the circuit court. After the judge has found out exactly what he wants and what his opponent is unwilling to grant, a jury of twelve men is selected to listen to them and the evidence they bring out, and determine who is right. The judge sits on the bench to keep order, to help both sides get their witnesses, to decide who are competent to act as jurors, to determine what is proper evidence, to inform the

104. What of chancellors and circuit judges? 105. What is the highest court? What does it decide? What of an appeal? Where do the supreme judges hold court? 106. What of the circuit courts? How is a lawsuit begun? How is it carried on? What of the jury? What of the judge?

jury what the law of the case is, and to enter up judgment for the man in whose favor the jury declares. If a man is accused of a criminal offence for which he is liable to be sent to the penitentiary, the judge has about the same duties to perform. In some large towns the criminal functions of the circuit judge are exercised by a judge who is especially elected for that purpose.

107. *The chancery courts* are supposed to correct the inefficiencies of the common law. It may happen that the common law provides no remedy for a wrong which a man has suffered. In this case he goes before the chancellor and writes out a statement of his case. His opponent answers this statement, and the chancellor, after hearing both sides, declares for one or the other. He rarely requires other evidence than what is written down, and he seldom calls on a jury to decide any matter of fact for him. The jurisdiction of the chancellor extends chiefly to cases in which a man has had a fraud practiced upon him, cases in which a man has suffered by reason of some accident or mistake, and cases in which a married woman or a child under twenty-one years of age is interested. Chancellors, circuit judges, and, where such exist, criminal judges, are elected for eight years.

108. *An attorney—called in this State attorney-general—is* elected in each circuit to prosecute criminals and to uphold the law against those who wish to break it. He has certain prescribed duties, and, in addition to particular offences, he may generally make out bills of indictment, in which he charges that the offences therein named

106. How in criminal cases? What of circuit judges in large towns? 107. What of the chancery courts and the common law? What does the chancellor do? What cases does he try? How long do judges in Tennessee hold their offices? 108. What of the attorney-general? What does he do?

have been committed, and send such bills to the grand jury. The attorney-general in each district is elected by the people for eight years, but the attorney-general of the State is elected by the members of the Supreme Court of the State, and serves as long as the judges who elect him.

109. *The grand jury*, which assists the attorney-general, is a feature of the common law of which Americans are very proud. It is the foundation of our system of self-government, which means that it is the foundation of a republican form of government. It is composed of any number, ranging from thirteen to twenty-three, who are selected by chance from a list of reputable citizens summoned by the sheriff of the county. These take an oath to inquire into all offences in the county in which they serve. The grand jurors also swear not to be influenced by malice or prejudice. If, after examining witnesses, they are satisfied from the evidence that there is a strong probability of an offence having been committed, they return to the court the indictment, or paper on which the offence is charged, endorsed "A true bill." If not so satisfied, they endorse the indictment "Not found," or, as it is termed, they ignore it. They can also act independently of the indictments submitted by the attorney-general and return a written charge of their own. This is called a presentment.

110. *The petit jury* is another feature of English and American law which is unknown to other people. Its duties in criminal cases are most important. Every man who is indicted for an offence the

108. How long does he hold office? How elected? How is the attorney-general of the State appointed? How long do both serve? 109. What is said of the grand jury? How composed? What are its duties? What is a presentment? 110. What is the petit jury? What are its duties?

punishment for which may be loss of life or liberty is tried by a jury of his peers—that is, by twelve men of the county in which he lives. These are selected from a list of citizens summoned or brought into court by the sheriff. Those who are required to stay during the time the court is in session are called the regular panel; those who are called into court to try a special case are called “a special venire.” “Venire” is a Latin word meaning “to come.” When the accused person is ready to be brought to trial, the members of the regular panel are called one by one. As each is called he is asked certain questions, in order to find out if he is a proper man to sit in this particular case. If not, he is ordered to stand aside. If he is a proper person, either the attorney-general can challenge him without cause—that is, order him to stand aside without giving a reason for it—or the person on trial can do the same thing. But the latter has a right to challenge a much larger number of jurors without cause than the State has. After twelve men are selected they take their seats in the jury-box. They form what is called the petit—or small—jury, to distinguish it from the grand jury. They listen to the evidence, hear the speeches of the attorney-general and of the attorneys of the accused, if he has any, and retire. When they have agreed on a verdict, they return and announce in open court what it is. One who is declared guilty can appeal to the Supreme Court, which either affirms the decision or grants him a new trial, in which latter case the whole proceedings are repeated, except that the defendant must have a new jury.

110. How is a man tried for serious offences? How is the petit jury selected? What is the difference between the regular panel and a special venire? Which is called first? What takes place when a man is to be tried by a jury? What can a man found guilty do? What does the Supreme Court do?

111. *The administration of the law* is the test of civilized government. It is the duty of every citizen to respect the law and those who are intrusted with its execution. The law is, in a measure, the rule of the people, and in obeying it they obey themselves. If the officers of the law go wrong, the law itself has provided a way to correct them. The children of Tennessee owe it to themselves to uphold the supremacy of the law; and should it ever happen that its provisions run counter to their feelings and prejudices, then, most of all, it is their duty to restrain their feelings, to rise above their prejudices, and to prove their ability to govern themselves by maintaining the law and demanding its rigid enforcement. When respect for the law is once lost, we shall soon find ourselves and our rights trampled upon by great corporations with vast wealth, on one side, or torn to pieces by the lawless and vicious, on the other.

CHAPTER X.

HOW WE GOVERN OURSELVES.

112. *Local self-government* means the machinery which is used to govern particular localities, as distinguished from that which ex-

111. What is the test of civilized government? What is the duty of a citizen? What of enforcing the law? Should the supremacy of the law be upheld? What happens if we lose respect for the law? 112. What is meant by local self-government?

tends over the entire State. The unit of local government in Tennessee is the county. The centre of the government of the county is the county court. The county officers—that is, the sheriff, the trustee, the county court clerk, and the register—are officers of the State as well as of the county.

113. *The county court* is composed of justices of the peace, who are elected in the various civil districts into which each county is divided. The county court is either a Quorum Court, which is held by any three or more of the justices, or a Quarterly Court, which consists of the entire court, and which meets on the first Monday of January, April, July, and October of each year. The county court levies taxes for county purposes, appropriates money, erects public buildings, builds bridges, constructs and repairs roads, establishes ferries, etc. In some counties a special judge is elected to look after the estates of deceased persons, minors, bankrupts, and lunatics; in others these functions are performed by the chairman of the county court, whose duties are fixed by law, and who in such matters supersedes the Quorum Court.

114. *The justice of the peace* is the individual officer who brings the law to the very door of those who elect him. He has civil and criminal jurisdiction, which is strictly regulated by law. His office is not one of recent growth, but goes back hundreds of years. In fact, there are very few features which are entirely new in the institutions of this State.

112. What is the unit of self-government in Tennessee? How is it governed? What are the county officers? 113. How is the county court composed? What is a Quorum Court? A Quarterly Court? What are the duties of the county court? What of the estates of deceased persons, minors, bankrupts, and lunatics? 114. What is said of the justice of the peace?

115. *The county offices* with which we are now familiar are the direct descendants of those which existed many years ago. There have been numerous changes, and various duties devolving upon one officer have been transferred to another or have disappeared entirely, but the derivation can still be traced. The most radical change that has taken place within the period of Tennessee history was that of 1834. Before that time all justices of the peace were elected by the General Assembly, and all county officers, including the trustee, the sheriff, the coroner, and the ranger, were elected by the justices of the peace. In this way, the body of the people were excluded from the management of their own affairs. Rich landholders in whose interest the Constitution of 1796 had been passed had the time and the means to attend the sessions of the Legislature and have themselves and their favorites elected justices of the peace; this, of course, gave them control of the affairs of the county. Those who favored this system supported Edward Ward for governor in 1821, and those who opposed it supported William Carroll. Carroll's election gave the system a death-blow, but the change in the law was not carried out until 1834. The Constitution adopted in that year gave the election of the county officers directly to the people.

116. *The sheriff* is the principal peace-officer of the county. It is his duty to execute the orders of the courts, to summon witnesses, to arrest criminals and accused persons, to take care of the court-house and jail, to hold elections, and to execute judgments.

115. What of county offices? What happened in 1834? How were county officers elected before that time? Who supported Ward and who Carroll in 1821? 116. What of the sheriff?

In short, he is the general executive officer of the courts, both civil and criminal. He is elected biennially, but can serve only six years in eight.

117. *The trustee* is the general tax-gatherer and treasurer of the county. He examines all accounts and pays out the public money upon the warrants of the county court, signed by the chairman.

118. *The coroner* is elected by the county court. He holds inquests over those who have died in a sudden or mysterious manner, and where the sheriff is incompetent he performs the duties of that officer.

119. *The ranger* is elected biennially. It is his duty to take up estrays, advertise the same, and upon the payment of prescribed fees return them to the rightful owner. This office, now become very insignificant, is one of the oldest known to the law of England.

CHAPTER XI.

WEST TENNESSEE.

120. *West Tennessee* is one of the three grand divisions into which the State of Tennessee is divided by the Constitution. At first the whole State was known as the Western country. When it became the District of Washington, the region around Nashborough

117. What of the trustee? 118. What of the coroner? 119. What of the ranger?
120. How is Tennessee divided?

was called either the Western settlements or the Cumberland settlements. After the State was admitted to the Union, it was divided into East Tennessee and West Tennessee; the latter extended to the Mississippi River. After the treaty of 1818, by which the Chickasaws ceded their interest in Tennessee soil, population began to pour in, and a new division became necessary, which was recognized by the land laws of the State. The divisions were now East Tennessee, West Tennessee, and the Western District, which last eventually became West Tennessee, the former division of West Tennessee at the same time becoming Middle Tennessee.

121. *The history of West Tennessee* is merely the history of growth, of the building of towns and laying off of counties. As population increased, roads were constructed, and thus from one point to another this end of the State developed. The largest towns were Jackson, Randolph, Brownsville, Covington, Bolivar, Somerville, and La Grange. Jackson was the most important, and carried on the largest trade. The first newspaper published in West Tennessee was issued here. In the course of time, however, Jackson was outstripped by a rival which is now one of the largest cities in the Southwest.

122. *Memphis owes its development* to the fact that it is on the banks of the Mississippi River, at the head of what is called perpetual navigation, and in the heart of a rich and fertile country. It is in the centre of the cotton-region, and is the largest inland cotton-market in the world. Its geographical position had frequently caused forts

120. What were the various divisions before West Tennessee was formed? 121. What is said of the history of West Tennessee? What were the largest towns? Where was the first newspaper published? 122. What is said of Memphis? What of its location? As a cotton-market?

to be erected here by the French and Spanish long before William Bean had built his solitary hut on the banks of the Watauga. The ground upon which Memphis is built was first owned by two men named John Rice and John Ramsey. The first owned all north of Beale street, and the other all south of that.

123. *The Rice grant* and its exact limits were long a matter of dispute. The latter had not been accurately described in the original grant. But, whatever these limits may have been, it was a fortunate thing for Memphis that Rice or his heirs sold their property to a man who watched over it and cared for it and neglected no opportunity to press it forward. This was John Overton.

124. *John Overton was the father of Memphis.* He was born April



JOHN OVERTON.

9, 1766, in Louisa County, Virginia. He received only a common-school education, and, while still a boy, taught school himself for a while. He then studied law and removed to Nashville, where he practiced his profession. In 1804 he succeeded Andrew Jackson as a judge of the Superior Court of law and equity, and in 1811 succeeded George W. Campbell on the Supreme Bench of the State. His reports of decisions are highly prized by the

lawyers of Tennessee. After his retirement from the Bench, he

122. Who erected forts here? Who were the first owners of Memphis? 123. What of the Rice grant? To whom did Rice sell his grant? 124. Give an account of John Overton.

practiced law with success until the growth of his large estate required his undivided attention. The affairs of Memphis gave him constant occupation, and, though he did not live there, he knew every detail of its growth better than any other man living, except perhaps Marcus B. Winchester. He was the most intimate friend General Jackson had in the world. Almost his last utterance was a message to President Jackson. He died on the 12th of April, 1833.

125. *The first proprietors of Memphis* were John Overton, Andrew Jackson, and James Winchester. The town was laid off in 1819, the year after the making of the treaty by which the Chickasaw Indians ceded to the Americans all their interest in the soil of West Tennessee. The first lot was sold in May, 1819. The town was laid off entirely on the Rice grant. General Jackson had negotiated the treaty of 1818, and before he became a candidate for the Presidency he found it necessary to sell his interest in Memphis, as otherwise people might accuse him of having negotiated the treaty for his own benefit. He sold to John C. McLemore and others.

126. *Memphis was the county-seat* of Shelby County at first, but in 1825 this was transferred to Raleigh. But this seems to have had little effect on the growth of either place. The trade of Memphis was carried on chiefly by three firms. Marcus B. Winchester was a member of one, and Isaac Rawlings was a member of another. There was great rivalry between these two. Winchester was the first mayor of Memphis, and Rawlings succeeded him. Memphis

125. Who were the first proprietors of Memphis? When was it laid off? What was accomplished by the treaty of 1818, and who negotiated it? Why did he sell his interest in Memphis? 126. When was the county-seat transferred to Raleigh? What of the trade of Memphis? Who was the first mayor? Who succeeded him?

became an incorporated town in 1826. Its growth at first was slow, and it was not without strong rivals. The most dangerous of these was also on the banks of the Mississippi River.

127. *Randolph* was situated on one of the Chickasaw bluffs, near the mouth of Big Hatchie. By means of this stream Randolph carried on an active trade with Bolivar and the country east of that point. It had a newspaper and a bank, also many enterprising merchants. But Overton watched carefully the progress of events. In 1829 a line of triweekly mail stage-coaches was established from the East to Memphis by way of Nashville, Jackson, Bolivar, and Somerville. In those days there were no railroads, and the regular means of communication afforded by the stage-coaches gave Memphis a great advantage. The building of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad finally settled the rivalry between the two places.

128. *The proprietors and the inhabitants* were for many years not on friendly terms. The former held out many inducements to people to come to Memphis. After they came the people thought they were conferring a favor upon the proprietors by living in their town. The greatest cause of dissension was the timber, which the inhabitants cut without paying for it. Another source of trouble was the so-called mud-bar, or batture. This was a strip of land which had formed on the banks of the river. It was claimed by the proprietors, by the city, and by some men who had obtained a grant of it from the State. The difficulty was eventually compromised by sell-

126. When was Memphis incorporated? 127. What town was the rival of Memphis? What of its trade? What of the stages? What settled the rivalry between Memphis and Randolph? 128. How did the proprietors and the people agree? Why? What were the causes of dissension? What was the mud-bar? How was the difficulty finally compromised?

ing the land to the United States Government for a navy-yard and dividing the proceeds among the claimants. A navy-yard was begun on it, but was subsequently abandoned.

CHAPTER XII.

CHURCHES IN TENNESSEE.

129. *Religion* is more important to the people of a republic than to those who live under any other kind of government. This is because the former must govern themselves, and a nation devoid of respect for God and His laws would not be likely to have much respect for the laws made by man. There are many ways in which people worship God. Generally, all those of one way of thinking as to religious matters form a Church, frequently called a denomination. There are a great many different churches in Tennessee, of which the principal are the Methodist, the Presbyterian, the Cumberland Presbyterian, the Roman Catholic, the Episcopalian, the Baptist, the Campbellite or Christian, and the Hebrew.

130. *The Presbyterian Church* was the first Church which gained a decided foothold in Tennessee, and it looked at one time as if it would have almost undisputed control of the religious life and

128. What became of the navy-yard? 129. What is said of religion? What is a denomination? What are the principal churches in Tennessee? 130. What is said of the Presbyterian Church in Tennessee?

thought of the people. A majority of the first settlers of Tennessee came either from that portion of Ireland which was inhabited by Protestants of Scotch ancestry or from settlements in Pennsylvania, Virginia, and North Carolina which had been made by these Scotch-Irish. Nearly all these people were Presbyterians. Among the first preachers who came to Tennessee were two eminent Presbyterians—Samuel Doak, who settled in East Tennessee, and Thomas B. Craighead, who settled in the neighborhood of Nashville, in what is now called Middle Tennessee. Both were men of deep learning and pure lives, and both were very strict in their faith and held rigidly to the doctrines of the Presbyterian Church. They especially abhorred any display of feeling or unnecessary fervor on the part of a preacher. They held with peculiar tenacity to the doctrine that God foresees and foreordains all who are to be saved and all who are not to be saved, without any exercise of will on their part. This abhorrence of manifestations of feeling, and insistence upon the fullest acceptance of the doctrine of predestination, raised a spirit of opposition that finally led to the establishment of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and out of this division in the Presbyterian Church came the opportunity for the growth and expansion of the Methodist Church.

131. *Samuel Doak* was born in August, 1749, in Augusta County, Virginia. He received a sound rudimentary education. In October, 1773, he entered Princeton College, where he remained two years. He then returned to Virginia, and for two years was tutor

130. Where did the first settlers come from? Who were the first preachers? What were their views of faith? What was the origin of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church? How did this affect the Methodist Church? 131. Give an account of Samuel Doak.

in Hampden-Sidney College, where he also studied theology. Being licensed, he preached for a while in Virginia, and then removed to Tennessee, going first to Sullivan County and from there to Washington County. Here he purchased a farm, on which he built a church, and also a school-house, which was "the first literary institution that was established in the great Valley of the Mississippi." He took a prominent part in the Revolutionary War, and also in the State-of-Franklin movement. In 1818 he removed to Bethel and founded Tusculum Academy. He died on the 12th of December, 1830.



SAMUEL DOAK.

132. *Thomas B. Craighead* was born in Mecklenburgh County, North Carolina, in 1750. In 1775 he graduated from Nassau College, studied theology, and was ordained in 1780. He soon removed to Davidson County, Tennessee, and established the first Presbyterian church in Middle or West Tennessee. In 1786 he became president of the board of trustees of Davidson Academy. In 1806 he was elected president of Davidson College, which succeeded Davidson Academy. He opposed the great revival of 1800. He was subsequently accused of holding views not in keeping with the faith as held by the Presbyterian Church, and was involved in a long trial. He was deposed from the ministry, but was at last reinstated. He died at Nashville in 1825, and was buried near the Hermitage.

133. *The great revival of 1800* was one of the most remarkable

132. Give an account of Thomas B. Craighead. 133. What is said of the great revival of 1800?

features of the settlement of the South-west. It was set in motion by a man whose name has been almost forgotten, but who deserves to be remembered as the one who opened the way for a great movement. This was James McGready, who was born in Pennsylvania, of Scotch-Irish parents. In 1790 he began to preach in North Carolina, and his sermons were characterized by so much earnestness and feeling that he was accused of "running people distracted." In 1796 he removed to Kentucky, where he awakened such religious zeal among the people that they came long distances to hear him. He welcomed the ministers of other churches to assist in the work of teaching the people to love God and keep His commandments. In June, 1800, the great revival fully developed itself, at the Red-River meeting-house, of which McGready had charge.

134. *The first camp-meeting* was held not long after that time. The crowds became so large that it was found impossible to procure food and shelter for them, so people resorted to tents and brought their food with them. At these meetings a strange malady began to develop itself. This was the "jerks," which seized upon persons against their will, and would make them jump or leap or dance or sway from side to side, or perform other strange movements. Sometimes they would remain dumb for hours at a time. But the person who had been seized in this way invariably became a believer and a Christian.

135. *The Cumberland Presbyterian Church* had its origin in events which took place about this time. The number of regularly-licensed

133. Who set the great revival in motion? Give an account of him. 134. Where was the first camp-meeting held? What malady developed itself? How did the jerks affect persons? 135. Give an account of the origin of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

preachers was not large enough to carry on the revivals properly. Under these circumstances, Alexander Anderson, Finis Ewing, and Samuel King were licensed to preach. In 1802 the Cumberland Presbytery (a Presbytery is an organized division of the Presbyterian Church which consists of all the churches in a certain territory) was taken from the Transylvania Presbytery. A wide difference of opinion in regard to the doctrine of predestination, added to other causes, estranged the members of the Cumberland Presbytery from the regularly constituted Church. Finally, in 1810, at the house of Samuel McAdow, in Dixon County, Tennessee, it was decided to form an independent Presbytery, which was done, and this organization has expanded until it is now the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

136. *The Methodists* profited spiritually by the dissensions which raged in the Presbyterian Church. The very things which were distasteful to such men as Doak and Craighead were the chief characteristics of the Methodist ministers. These were fond of touching the emotions and feelings of their congregations, and appealed directly to their hearts. They brought religion home to the hearts of their hearers, whereas the old Presbyterians only tried to affect their reason by the use of logic, of learning, and of quotations from the Bible, and by expositions of doctrine. The Methodists soon outstripped the Presbyterians, and have since spread all through the Southwest.

137. *The circuit-rider* has done more to build up, broaden, and strengthen the Methodist Church than all other human agencies

135. What is a Presbytery? What led to the estrangement of the Cumberland Presbytery? When and where was the Cumberland Presbyterian Church actually founded? 136. What is said of the Methodists? Of their manner of preaching? 137. What of the circuit-rider?

combined. As the number of preachers was insufficient to give one to each congregation, it became necessary for one preacher to take charge of several churches and travel from one place to another. He also at times organized new congregations. The circuit-rider was generally a man of great bravery, and was ready to face death at any time in order to advance the cause of religion and to save a soul. He was not often a man of much learning, but he was pure as a child and kind and gentle. Frequent mention is made by some of the early writers of the circuit-rider, with his saddle-bags, on a rawboned horse, plodding unconcernedly through a forest where a bullet from an Indian gun might at any minute bring him to his death. The first Methodist preacher who came to Tennessee was Jeremiah Lambert, and he was followed by Henry Willis, Mark Whittaker, and Mark Moore. In addition to the Methodists and the Presbyterians, various other important churches or denominations have developed in Tennessee, such as the Baptist, the Episcopalian, the Catholic, and many others, all of them spreading the spirit of morality and elevating the daily life of the people.

CHAPTER XIII.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

138. *The schools of Tennessee* stand next in importance to the churches. "The first literary institution established in the great

137. Give an account of the circuit-rider's character. Who was the first Methodist preacher in Tennessee? 138. What of the schools?

Mississippi Valley" was the school which Samuel Doak founded in East Tennessee, and the first school in the Nashville region was founded by Thomas B. Craighead. Thus the pioneers of religion were also the pioneers of education in Tennessee.

139. *The common-school system* of Tennessee began in 1806. An act of Congress of that year donated a hundred thousand acres of public land, in one tract, the money arising from the sale of which was to be used in establishing an academy in each county in the State, to be "appropriated to the use of schools for the instruction of children for ever." But as soon as these lands were donated to the public schools people began to move upon them, and refused to pay for them or to give them up. In many instances, indeed, they were unable to pay for them. The Legislature passed a great many acts giving them a longer time to make payment or else reducing the original price agreed upon. In this way the amount realized was not so great as had been expected when the donation was made to the children of Tennessee. The public-school fund of to-day is derived in a large measure from this early grant of lands. When we come to study the history of the banks of Tennessee, we shall see something more of this fund.

140. *The colleges of Tennessee*—both the University of Knoxville and the University of Nashville—had their beginning in the same act of Congress of 1806. Another hundred thousand acres of public land were donated to the State, of which fifty thousand were to be used in establishing a college in East Tennessee and fifty thou-

138. The pioneers of religion were also the pioneers of what? How? 139. When and how did the common-school system of Tennessee begin? What happened to the lands? What did the Legislature do? What became of the money collected? 140. What was the origin of the colleges of Tennessee?

sand in establishing a college in West (now Middle) Tennessee. There were at this time four colleges in the State. One was Davidson College, at Nashville, founded by Craighead. Another was that founded by Samuel Doak; this was originally called Martin Academy, and was the celebrated "first literary institution established in the great Mississippi Valley." In 1795, Martin Academy became Washington College, at Salem, Washington County. In 1794, Greene College was established by Hezekiah Balch near Greeneville, and in the same year Blount College was founded near Knoxville by Samuel Carrick. It is remarkable that Craighead, Doak, Balch, and Carrick were all Presbyterians of Scotch-Irish descent. Craighead's academy was united with the college which Congress directed to be established in West Tennessee, and became Cumberland College. Blount College was united with the one to be established in East Tennessee.

141. *The University of Nashville* is the most famous of all the Tennessee colleges founded before the war between the States. Cumberland College was opened in 1809, with James Priestly as president, but in 1816, despite the congressional grant of lands, it was compelled to close for want of funds. Congress had directed that this grant be laid off in one body, and that none of it be sold for less than two dollars an acre; but the Legislature disobeyed the law by laying it off in small tracts and selling it for one dollar an acre, frequently on credit. In this way Cumberland College received very little benefit from its lands. The excuse given at

140. What were the colleges in existence in Tennessee in 1806? What became of the two colleges ordered to be established by Congress? 141. What is said of the University of Nashville? When was Cumberland College opened? When closed? What of the grant of lands by Congress?

the time was that it was for the good of the people. This affords a striking illustration of the evils which flow from a disobedience of law. Even bad laws should be obeyed, so long as they are laws. The proper remedy is to change the law, not to disobey it. When Cumberland College was closed, in 1816, Dr. Priestly resigned. In 1824 the justly-celebrated Philip Lindsley, who was a wise and a good man, accepted the presidency of the college. Its name was changed to the University of Nashville, and it became the greatest institution of learning in the Southwest before the war. At one time there were twenty-eight members of Congress from various States who had graduated here. President Lindsley was a man of liberal mind, great learning, and pure character. He had an ambition to build up a Southern rival to Yale, Harvard, and Princeton, and his influence was felt in the matter of education throughout the entire Southwest.

142. *Philip Lindsley* was born near Morristown, New Jersey. He entered the College of New Jersey in November, 1802, and remained there two years, graduating in 1804. He then taught for several years, in the mean time studying for the ministry. He was for two years tutor at Princeton College. In 1810 he was licensed to preach. He preached for two years, but returned in 1812 to Princeton College, with which he was connected in various capacities for many years. In 1817 he twice refused the presidency of the Transylvania University of Kentucky. In the same year he was elected vice-president of the College of New Jersey, and in 1822 was its president, but the year following declined the presidency

141. Who became president of the college in 1824? When and to what was the name changed? 142. Give an account of Philip Lindsley.

both of the College of New Jersey and of Cumberland College, Tennessee. This year he received the degree of Doctor of Divinity



PHILIP LINDSLEY.

from Dickinson College. In 1824 he finally accepted the presidency of Cumberland College, which became the University of Nashville. In May, 1850, he refused the presidency to accept a position in the New Albany Theological Seminary, which he held until 1853, and then resigned. He died, while on a visit to Nashville, on the 25th of May, 1855.

143. *The development of the common-school system in Tennessee* has been slow and unsatisfactory. In

1830 an attempt was made to adopt a complete and general system of public instruction. The interests of the schools were to be looked after by commissioners in each county. But these commissioners had not the means at their disposal to accomplish anything, as the county contributed comparatively nothing to the support of its schools. Even the State fund for the public schools was frequently misapplied and wasted by those who had it in charge. There was also no superintendent of public instruction to establish a uniform system throughout the State. In 1845 what is called the feature of self-taxation was established. The State was divided into dis-

143. What of the development of common schools? What of the attempt of 1830? What feature was introduced in 1845?

tricts, and the secretary of state was directed to pay out of the State fund, to each district, an amount equal to that which it had raised itself. Not long after this each county was given the power to levy a tax for school purposes. This is practically the plan that is in operation now.

CHAPTER XIV.

THE FIRST GOVERNORS.

144. *The first governor of Tennessee was John Sevier.* He was born in Rockingham County, Virginia, September 23, 1745. He was of French descent, and was educated at the Fredericksburg Academy. He married when he was seventeen. He was early distinguished for his bravery and skill in fighting the Indians, and was made captain. In 1772 he removed to the Watauga. In 1774 he was in the battle of Point Pleasant. He was a delegate to the State Convention that declared for separation from Great Britain. In 1777 he was a member of the North Carolina General Assembly, and in the same year was elected colonel by the Watauga people. He fought successfully in many Indian wars, and was conspicuous at the battle of King's Mountain. He was made governor of the State of Franklin in 1784. In 1789 he

144. Who was the first governor of Tennessee? Where did he come from, and from whom was he descended? Give a short sketch of his career.

was sent from North Carolina to the first Congress. In 1796 he was elected governor of Tennessee, serving for three terms, till 1801. In 1803 he was re-elected, and again served the constitutional limit of six years. In 1811 he was chosen a member of Congress, and was re-elected twice, but died before he was sworn in for his last term. He had been appointed by President Madison to serve as commissioner for the United States in settling the boundary-line between the Creek territory in Alabama and the State of Georgia. He died September 24, 1815, near Fort Decatur, Alabama, where his grave now is, neglected by the State for whose honor and glory he performed such brilliant deeds.

145. *Sevier's character made him very popular.* He was brave and daring, but was also affable and polite to every one, and was free from affectation. He was tall and had a commanding figure, and excelled in all the sports which were popular in his day. His temper was fiery, but no one was more eager to atone for an injury than he. The people among whom he lived were devoted to him, and were always willing to be guided by him, knowing that he would not advise them to do anything mean or dishonorable. He had every characteristic of a great man; and though he may not be widely known to the people of other States, yet his name can justly be regarded by the people of Tennessee as the greatest in the annals of their State. Working for its good and prosperity, he watched over the progress of the infant State as a mother watches over her child. He fought for it against the Indians and against the British. Governor Blount once said of him that "his name carried more terror to the Cherokees than an additional regiment

would have done." He saw long before anybody else what the boundaries of the unformed and unnamed State should be. Although he lived in East Tennessee, he realized the importance of the navigation of the Mississippi River to the growth of the State. Had he owned the entire State, he could not have worked more assiduously for its welfare. The children of Tennessee have reason to be proud of its glorious history; but the glory began with John Sevier, the first governor of the State.

146. *Sevier was elected the first three terms without opposition.* But under the Constitution no one could be governor more than three terms in succession. After some one else had served for one term, however, the man who had served three terms could then become governor for three terms more, and so on, as long as the people would elect him. This is precisely what happened to Sevier. At the end of his first three terms he retired.

147. *Archibald Roane was elected in 1801 to succeed Sevier* after his third term. Each term was for two years. At the end of his first term, Roane wanted to be elected again. But Sevier was now eligible, and his friends were desirous that he should be a candidate, and he consented. So great was his popularity that his enemies realized how hopeless it was to attempt his defeat, unless his remarkable popularity could be broken down in some way. So an effort was made to prove that he had been guilty of dishonest practices.

148. *Speculation in land-warrants* was one of the most ordinary

145. What did he foresee? How did he act toward Tennessee? 146. How long was he governor? Why was he not elected a fourth time? 147. Who succeeded Sevier as governor? What happened when Roane wanted to be re-elected? How did Sevier's enemies treat him?

things in the world. Not only was Sevier charged with speculation in land-warrants, but it was also said that he had been guilty of forgery. After the election, the matter was investigated, and the report adopted by the Legislature neither exonerated nor condemned Sevier. But the fact that he was triumphantly elected proves clearly that the people, who were aware of all the facts, refused to believe that he had been guilty of dishonesty. Archibald Roane, whom Sevier defeated, had been a judge, and also a teacher, in which capacity he had given instructions to Hugh L. White, who was afterward a candidate for President of the United States. But little is known of Roane's personal history.

149. *Andrew Jackson had taken a very active part against Sevier, and though a judge on the bench, to which position he had been appointed by Sevier, he frequently denounced the latter as guilty of the charges preferred against him. This action on Jackson's part angered Sevier deeply, and in his speeches he often referred to Jackson in the most abusive terms. Not long after Sevier's election, he and Jackson met on the public square at Knoxville, where Jackson was holding court. Sevier at once accused Jackson of having instigated the attacks upon his honesty. In the altercation which ensued, Sevier made a reference to certain personal matters which so infuriated Jackson that he tried to attack Sevier upon the spot, but was restrained by his friends. The next day he sent a challenge to Sevier. After many negotiations, however, peace was made between the two.*

150. *John Tipton was a member of the Legislature at the time, and*

148. How did the Legislature treat this charge? What is said of Roane? 149. Who took an active part against Sevier? What happened in consequence? 150. What part did John Tipton take?

made strenuous exertions to ruin Sevier. It was at his instance that a committee of investigation was appointed. But here, as often before, Sevier crushed his enemies. Tipton had followers all through East Tennessee who were gradually turning their eyes toward Alexander Hamilton and the Federalists, whilst Sevier and his followers were identified with Thomas Jefferson and the Republicans, as the Democrats were called in those days.

151. *The Federalists believed in making the Federal government powerful, and thought that in all cases of conflict the States should yield. The Republicans were afraid the Federal government might become strong enough to destroy the authority of the State, and believed in limiting its powers within the smallest possible boundaries. In national politics the Federalists were uniformly successful. With Tipton and his friends to support them, they might have eventually become strong in Tennessee. But their success seemed to turn their heads, and they advocated measures the unpopularity of which completely destroyed them. Among others, a tax was levied on whisky, which fell with peculiar weight upon the tavern-keepers and distillers of East Tennessee, who in the main were Tipton's followers. This tax was opposed by the anti-Federalists or Democratic-Republicans. In 1798 the Alien Law was passed, which gave the President power to send out of the country any alien whom he might think dangerous to the government. A few weeks later, the Sedition Law was passed, by which a fine and imprisonment were imposed on those who should combine to oppose any measure of the government, and on all those who should utter*

150. What of the Federalists and the Republicans? 151. Which were successful in national politics? How did the Federalists act? What is said of the tax on whisky? Of the Alien Law? Of the Sedition Law?

any false, malicious, or scandalous writing or publication against Congress or the President. These despotic laws made it impossible for the Federalists to gain a foothold in Tennessee. When Jefferson, the founder of the Democratic-Republican party, purchased Louisiana from the French, and in this way gave the Southwest a perpetual free navigation of the Mississippi River, the Federalists as a party disappeared from Tennessee. In national politics the Democratic-Republicans now held undivided sway until the organization of the Whig party, and the defeat of the great Tennessean Hugh L. White for the Presidency through the instrumentality of another Tennessean, Andrew Jackson.

152. *The first Senators from Tennessee* were William Blount and William Cocke. Cocke had been conspicuous during the early days of the Western settlements. He was popular both as a man and as an orator. William Blount had been the territorial governor of Tennessee. After his election to the Senate, he was accused of having entered into a conspiracy to carry Tennessee out of the Union and to help England organize a great empire in the Southwest. The idea now seems so wild and foolish that it is difficult to realize that a sane mind could have harbored the thought. Blount was expelled from the Senate. The people of Tennessee, however, refused to credit the charges, and at once elected him to the State Legislature. His death prevented his future advancement, which his popularity would have made certain.

153. *The first Representative in Congress from Tennessee* was Andrew Jackson. He was born in North Carolina, and was the son of Scotch-

151. What did Jefferson do? Who controlled Tennessee? For how long? 152. Who were the first Senators from Tennessee? What is said of William Blount? 153. Who was the first Representative in Congress from Tennessee?

Irish parents. At an early age he displayed both courage and audacity. He studied law and removed to Tennessee. Having



ANDREW JACKSON.

settled at Nashville, he took part in many of the Indian fights, which were of frequent occurrence at that time. Soon after his

settlement at Nashville he fell in love with a daughter of John Donelson, the one who had made the trip on "The Adventure" with her father. She had married a man named Robards, who neglected and maltreated her. A divorce was applied for, and, believing that it had been granted, Jackson married her. Hearing subsequently that the divorce had not been granted until after his marriage, Jackson had the ceremony again performed. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1796, and was a judge of the Supreme Court of Tennessee. At the time he was in Congress he had not become famous. His national fame began with the Creek War, and his name was made immortal by his victory at New Orleans.

154. *Willie Blount*, a brother of William Blount (Willie is pronounced Wylie), succeeded Sevier as governor in 1809, after the latter had again served three terms, which was the constitutional limit. Blount was not a man of brilliant ability, —in fact, he was greatly inferior to his brother,—but he was honest, and had some talent for the executive business which a governor of Tennessee is called on to perform. He earnestly supported Jackson during the Creek War, and one act of his made it possible



WILLIE BLOUNT.

153. Give an account of Jackson's life up to the time of his going to Congress. What made his name immortal? 154. Who succeeded Sevier as governor in 1809? What is said of him?

for the former to prosecute the war successfully. At Jackson's hour of greatest need, and when many of his volunteer troops were going home, Blount upon his own responsibility raised three hundred and seventy thousand dollars, with which he supplied him with troops and munitions of war. Blount was elected for three successive terms.

CHAPTER XV.

THE CREEK WAR AND NEW ORLEANS.

155. *The Creek War* and perhaps even the War of 1812 may be called Tennessee wars. In fact, until the War between the States, Tennessee took the leading part in every war of importance. In addition to those just mentioned were the Seminole war, the Texas war of independence, and the war with Mexico. Even the leading spirits in the Nicaragua or so-called filibustering expeditions were from Tennessee. So prompt and eager were the people of Tennessee to enlist that it has been called the Volunteer State. For many years Tennessee fought the battles and dictated the policy of the United States.

156. *Tecumseh* was a great chieftain of the Shawnee tribe in the Northwest. He saw that the Indians were gradually disappearing

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154. How did he support Jackson in the Creek War? How long did he serve?
155. What might we call the Creek War and the War of 1812? What part did Tennessee take in other wars before the civil war? What other wars were there?
156. Who was Tecumseh? What did he see?

before the superior power of the white man, and he came to the conclusion that only a general union of all the tribes would enable them to resist the encroachments of the Americans, who were despoiling them of their lands. For the purpose of drawing the Southwestern tribes into this Confederacy, he went among them in person. He failed to enlist either the Choctaws or the Chickasaws. Of the Creeks, however, some favored Tecumseh's plan, and some opposed it. The tribe became divided into the peace party and the war party, and the latter finally began to use violence upon the former.

157. *Red Eagle, or William Weatherford*, was the leader of the war party. He was a half-breed, and was a man of fine talents and great enterprise. His idea was for the united Creeks to join with the British, and in conjunction with them to drive back or exterminate the Americans. When he saw that the Creeks were going to divide, he wished to stop hostilities, but it was too late. The ill feeling between the war party and the peace party widened the breach between the Americans and the Indians. The former were scattered all through the Southwest country, including what are now Mississippi and Alabama. They had built forts at various points, to which the people in the neighborhood retired in case of Indian hostilities. Among these forts was one near Mobile, built upon the land of a man named Mims.

158. *The massacre at Fort Mims* fell like a thunderbolt upon the people of the Southwest. It took place on the 30th of August, 1813.

156. What did Tecumseh attempt? What of the Creeks? 157. Who was the leader of the Creek war-party? What was his plan? What of the Americans in the Southwest? Where was Fort Mims? 158. What of the massacre there? When did it take place?

Over five hundred men, women, and children were surprised and cruelly put to death. Less than twenty-five escaped. The Indians were under the command of Red Eagle, but it was afterward proved that after capturing the fort he made strenuous efforts to prevent the massacre of the captives. The news excited universal horror and indignation. In Nashville a public meeting was held, and steps were at once taken to avenge the awful deed. All agreed that Andrew Jackson was the proper man to lead the troops against the Indians.

159. *The fight with the Bentons* had taken place only a short time before this. In a duel between Jesse Benton and William Carroll, Jackson had acted as Carroll's second. Thomas H. Benton, a brother of Jesse, hearing of this, at once denounced Jackson. The latter in turn threatened to horsewhip Benton the first time he met him. They met in Nashville, and in the fight which ensued Jackson was terribly wounded. He was in bed from the effects of this wound when news of the massacre at Fort Mims reached Nashville. He was earnestly urged to take charge of the expedition. It was said that no one else could induce so many Tennesseans to enlist. He undoubtedly had the confidence of the Tennessee volunteers. The year before this, he had been put at the head of a body of Tennessee volunteers who were ordered to New Orleans in anticipation of an attack by the British, against whom war had been declared in the year 1812. Arriving at Natchez, Jackson received orders to muster his troops out of service at that point. This he

158. What happened in Nashville? Who was thought to be a proper leader of the whites? 159. What is said of Jackson's fight with the Bentons? What military experience had Jackson?

refused to do, but, raising supplies upon his own credit, marched his troops back and dismissed them at Columbia.

160. *Jackson consented to take command* of the Tennessee troops, which were at once assembled. He sent John Coffee to Huntsville with a brigade of cavalry, whilst he collected his men at Fayetteville. Here he heard that Red Eagle, instead of marching upon Mobile, had turned toward Tennessee and Georgia. Jackson pushed into what is now Alabama. Arrangements had been made for sending supplies down the Tennessee River from East Tennessee, but the low stage of water prevented it. Jackson rowed about twenty miles up the Tennessee River to Thompson's Creek, where he built Fort Deposit. The entire lack of supplies made it impossible to remain here: he must either advance or retreat. With characteristic energy, he resolved to advance into the Creek country and trust to fortune for his supplies. He left a garrison at his newly-erected fort, and started with but two days' provisions for the Ten Islands, in the Coosa River, where a band of Indians of the peace party were surrounded by a larger number of the war party.

161. *The battle of Tallushatchee* was fought on the 3d of November, 1813, and was the first important engagement in which Tennessee troops took part. Tallushatchee was about ten miles from the Ten Islands, and was occupied by a large band of hostile Indians. Jackson sent Coffee with nine hundred men to capture and destroy them. Coffee crossed the Coosa just above the Ten

160. Did Jackson take command of the troops destined to march against the Indians? What course did he pursue? How came Jackson to build Fort Deposit? Here, what did he decide to do? 161. Give an account of the battle of Tallushatchee.

Islands, and about daybreak surrounded the town. He sent Colonel Alcorn with the cavalry to the right, whilst he and Colonel Cannon, subsequently governor of Tennessee, marched to the left. At sunrise two companies were sent into the town to drive the Indians out. As soon as the latter attacked Coffee's troops they began to retreat. The Indians, thinking this the entire strength of the whites, came rushing out. They were fired upon by the troops in reserve, who also charged. The Indians fell back, fighting desperately. So terrible was the slaughter, that some historians say not an Indian escaped with his life.

162. *Fort Strother* was built by Jackson at the Ten Islands immediately after the battle of Tallushatchee, and was his most important strategic point until the close of the war. After finishing this fort, Jackson, who was still waiting for the East Tennessee supplies, was notified that a body of East Tennesseans were within a few miles of him. These were the advance-guard of some troops raised by General John Cocke in East Tennessee. Jackson had expected Cocke to join him with an ample supply of provisions, but the latter had thus far failed to do so. It was asserted that jealousy prevented him, as Jackson outranked him and he was not willing to serve under Jackson. But Cocke's explanation was no doubt the right one, that he had not the supplies Jackson needed, and that to unite two bodies of starving troops would be much worse than having them separate. At the same time that Jackson heard of the proximity of a part of Cocke's army, he was informed of the desperate condition of a band of friendly Indians who were cooped

162. Where and when was Fort Strother built? What is said of General John Cocke? Why did he not unite with Jackson? What caused the battle of Talladega?

up by a body of the war party in Fort Talladega. He at once sent orders to White, who was in command of the advance-guard of Cocke's troops, to move forward to Fort Strother and hold it while he relieved the friendly Indians.

163. *At Talladega* the besiegers were one thousand strong. Having forded the Coosa, Jackson pressed hastily forward. After he had got within almost striking distance of the Indians, a courier arrived with the information that General White had received orders from General Cocke to fall back and join him, and, Cocke being his immediate officer, he had obeyed him. It was too late for Jackson to change his plans. He adopted the mode of attack which had been successful at Tallushatchee, and, having surrounded the Indians, sent forward a body of troops with orders to fall back slowly when attacked. The scheme was again successful, and the Indians were entirely routed. They lost about thirty killed and a much larger number wounded. Jackson lost fifteen killed and eighty-five wounded. After allowing his men a day's rest, he returned to Fort Strother, which fortunately had not been molested by the enemy.

164. *General Cocke's refusal* to unite with Jackson had one result that was very disastrous. After the battle of Talladega, the Indians of the Hillabee Towns had sent to Jackson, begging for peace on any terms. Their offer of submission was accepted. But before the messenger with the acceptance returned, General Cocke, ignorant of the negotiations between Jackson and the Hillabees, fell upon them and destroyed a large number of them. They supposed the attacking whites were acting under General Jackson's orders, and that this

163. Give an account of the battle of Talladega. 164. What is said of the Hillabee Towns? What happened there?

was his answer to their prayer for peace. Impressed with the idea that no quarter would be granted them, the Indians fought with an unyielding determination which had never before been witnessed in Indian warfare. General Cocke was tried by a court-martial, but was acquitted.

165. *Jackson was now threatened with the loss of his armies.* His supplies had not yet arrived, and his troops were dissatisfied and home-sick. Shortly after his return to Fort Strother, they began to mutiny, and for several weeks there was a succession of attempts to return home. On one occasion he faced the whole body of his men with a gun in his hand and ordered them to return to their duty, threatening to shoot the first man who should leave the ranks. There was no doubt on the part of the soldiers that he would execute his threat, and no one was willing to be the victim. During all this time, Jackson was writing letters to Tennessee urging that supplies and men be sent him. Finally, after many curious happenings, he again found himself in command of an army, enlisted, it is true, for only two and three months, but long enough to enable him to accomplish something.

166. *The battles of Emuckfau and Enotachopco* were fought by Jackson with these short-term men. Leaving Fort Strother, he marched to Talladega, where he was reinforced by some friendly Indians. Here he received information that a body of Creeks had assembled at a place called Emuckfau, on the Tallapoosa River, evidently in readiness for hostilities. Pushing rapidly forward, he came upon them. The first fight took place on the 22d of

165. What was Jackson now threatened with? What of his men? How did Jackson prevent their returning home? What happened finally? 166. Describe the battle of Emuckfau.

January. The Creeks were repulsed, and fell back to their camp. Coffee was sent forward to attack them, but found them so strongly fortified that he withdrew. He at once returned to join Jackson, and in a few minutes after his troops were reunited to the main body, the Indians made an onslaught. The fight was hotly contested, and, although the Tennesseans remained on the field, the Indians were not conquered. Jackson declined to follow them, and retreated to Fort Strother. On his march thither he was again attacked by the Indians near Enotachopco. Here the brave Coffee was wounded. The Indians were repulsed, and Jackson continued his retreat to Fort Strother.

167. *The battle of the Horseshoe, or Tohopeka*, was the last engagement with the Creeks, and the most fiercely contested. The fame of Jackson's exploits aroused great enthusiasm in Tennessee, and there was now no difficulty in sending him as many men as he needed. In February, 1814, he found himself at the head of an army of about five thousand men. With these he fortified Fort Strother and other points, and marched at once into the country of the Creeks at the head of three thousand men. The entire force of the Creeks, about one thousand in all, had been collected at a large bend in the Tallapoosa River, called Tohopeka, or the Horseshoe. Across this bend the Indians had built breast-works of massive logs. After a long and arduous march over corduroy roads and through swamps and morasses, Jackson arrived before the Indian breast-works. He sent Coffee with seven hundred cavalry and six hundred friendly Indians down the river, to cross and surround the Indians in case

166. Describe the battle of Enotachopco. 167. What was the last battle with the Creeks? What of Jackson's men? Describe the battle of Tohopeka.

they succeeded in swimming the river. The more effectually to accomplish this, Coffee sent his best swimmers across to capture by stealth the canoes of the enemy. This being done, he then sent over men to set the houses of the Indians on fire. In a short time the village was in a blaze, and Jackson took advantage of the confusion which this created among the Indians to order an attack. The first man who mounted the parapet was killed, but the advancing columns poured over in a body. Still, the Creeks had no idea of surrendering. The Hillabee incident led them to believe that they would be treacherously murdered, no matter upon what terms they might surrender. They fought with desperation, and it became necessary to kill them relentlessly. It is estimated that more than seven hundred of the one thousand were slain. At this battle Sam Houston distinguished himself by his coolness and courage. He afterward became governor of Tennessee, and subsequently aided in achieving the independence of Texas and became President of the new republic, and was one of its first senators after its admission into the Union as a State.

168. *The surrender of Red Eagle*, which followed the battle of the Horseshoe, brought the Creek War to a close. The great Creek chief lived in Alabama as William Weatherford until his death. He left a numerous posterity, who intermarried with the white race, and his descendants are as proud of his blood as the descendants of Pocahontas are of hers. When Jackson returned to Tennessee, he took Red Eagle with him, the chief remaining with him a year as his guest at the Hermitage. Jackson was received everywhere with un-

167. How many Indians were killed? Who distinguished himself here? 168. What ended the Creek War? What effect did the war have on Jackson?

bounded enthusiasm. His fame was rapidly becoming national. His personal enemies were silenced, and the State of Tennessee, which has always been fond of those of her children who reflect honor and credit upon her, obeyed his will for twenty years as implicitly as if he had been vested with autocratic powers. One more exploit carried his fame to the remotest quarters of the globe, and gave him eventually an ascendancy in national affairs which was not inferior, while it lasted, to that which he enjoyed in his own State.

169. *The battle of New Orleans* was fought on the 8th of January, 1815. Before it took place, Jackson had seized Mobile and driven



JOHN COFFEE.

the British from Florida, thus leaving himself free to concentrate his entire strength against the enemy at New Orleans. He fortified his army on a place called Chalmette, in the immediate vicinity of the city. He erected breast-works, using among other things bales of cotton. The British were repulsed with heavy slaughter, and their commander was killed. John Coffee and William Carroll were both

conspicuous in this battle for their bravery.

170. *John Coffee* was born in Prince Edward County, Virginia,

168. What was his influence in America? 169. What is said of the battle of New Orleans? 170. Give an account of John Coffee.

June 2, 1772, and removed to Davidson County, Tennessee, in 1798. During the War of 1812 and the Creek War he served with distinction, being colonel and brigadier-general of Tennessee Volunteers. He was wounded at Emuckfau, January 22, 1814. He took part in the attack on Pensacola, and for his eminent services at New Orleans he was promoted to major-general and received the thanks of Congress. He was appointed surveyor of public lands in March, 1817. He afterward removed to Alabama, and died in July, 1834, near Florence, in that State.

CHAPTER XVI.

M'MINN TO CARROLL.

171. *Contests for the governorship* began at the close of Blount's third term. It had become apparent to ambitious men that it was an office of great dignity and honor. In 1815 there were five candidates for the successorship to Blount. Except Foster, little is known of any of them, even of the one who was elected. Jesse Wharton had been one of the early settlers, was a lawyer, and had been in the United States Senate, his seat in which he resigned to offer himself as a candidate for the governorship. Robert C. Foster had come to Tennessee in 1800, when a young man, and had been Speaker of the House of Representatives. Robert Weakley had been a member of

171. When began contests for the governorship? How many candidates were there in 1815? Who were they?

the North Carolina Convention which adopted the Constitution of the United States, and after its adoption a member of Congress. Thomas Johnson had also been a member of the Convention which adopted the Constitution of the United States, had taken part in the Nickojack expedition, had been a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1796, and at the time of his candidacy was fresh from an honorable participation in the Creek War.

172. *Joseph M'Minn* was the successful candidate in this contest. He had been a Pennsylvania farmer, and had fought through the Revolutionary War. Coming to Tennessee, he settled in Hawkins County. He had been elected to several offices, and in 1807 was Speaker of the Senate. He had grown up among the Quakers, and possessed the simplicity of character, honesty of purpose, and industry for which that sect is noted. It was no uncommon thing for his wife and himself to be seen working together in their fields. In those days it was the custom for candidates to send out circulars, giving their views as to the principles upon which the government should be conducted. In Tennessee at that time every candidate emphasized his adherence to the Democratic-Republican party. Foster, Wharton, Johnson, and Weakley had each issued circulars. But it seems that the people were not pleased with any of these four candidates: so a number of citizens called on M'Minn to offer himself for the governorship. The contest excited little enthusiasm. M'Minn received 15,600 votes, Weakley 7389, Wharton 7662, Foster 4184, and Johnson 2989. M'Minn received fewer votes than all the rest taken together. This encouraged Foster to be

172. Who was the successful candidate? What is known of him? How did candidates in those days announce their candidacy?

a candidate in 1817, but he was badly beaten. In 1819, M'Minn was opposed by Enoch Parsons, but he defeated him easily. M'Minn served three terms. His administration was far from successful, as we shall see when we come to study the history of banks and internal improvements in Tennessee.

173. *William Carroll and Edward Ward* were candidates in 1821. Robert Weakley announced himself at first, but soon withdrew. Before this, the only struggle for the governorship in which the people had been aroused was that of 1803 between Sevier and Roane. But that was almost entirely personal, and no difference upon questions of public policy had come into play. The contest between Carroll and Ward in 1821 was of a different nature. It is true, the personal character of the two men had much to do with the matter, but in addition to this there was a struggle between two hostile ideas. Carroll represented the body of the people, and Ward represented the office-holders and large land-owners, who were often called "the quality," because they claimed to be of a different quality from other people. The Constitution adopted by the State of Tennessee in 1796 was framed at a time when many men of intelligence were afraid that great mischief might result if the people were given too much direct influence on the machinery of government. The idea of a republic was still new, and it was often said that the only way to prevent anarchy in a republican form of government was to place the men who were to carry it on as far as possible from the immediate influence of those who elected them.

172. How long did M'Minn serve? 173. Who were the candidates in 1821? What is said of this and previous elections? What did Carroll and Ward respectively represent?

✓ These ideas were not popular in Tennessee, but they were strong enough to cause some absurd provisions to be embodied in the Constitution of 1796. One clause required that "all land shall be taxed equal and uniform, in such manner that no one hundred acres shall be taxed higher than any other except town-lots, which shall not be taxed higher than two hundred acres of land each." This provision made taxation fall lightly upon those who owned thousands of acres, and who also possessed the best cleared and most fertile land near Jonesborough, Greeneville, Knoxville, Nashville, and Clarksville. But this was not the worst. The General Assembly was of course composed of men who had the time, the means, and the influence to have themselves or their friends elected. The Constitution of 1796 gave to this General Assembly the control of the entire machinery of government in Tennessee. All the judges, all the State attorneys (now called attorney-generals), and all the justices of the peace were elected by the Legislature. Of course those who had the time and means found it easy to go to Nashville or Knoxville or Murfreesboro' (for the Legislature met at various times at all these points) and induce the Legislature to elect their friends or themselves. After these officers were elected, they held their office during good behavior,—that is, practically for life. Nor did this remarkable system stop here. The justices of the peace, after having been elected by a body of men who met perhaps hundreds of miles away, when assembled in a body composed the county court, and this county court elected the sheriff, the coroner, the trustee, and even the constables. It can therefore be readily seen how

173. What is said of the Constitution of 1796? How was land taxed? How were the officers elected? How long did they hold? Who elected the county officers?

little voice the body of the people had in the affairs of their own government.

174. *Edward Ward* was the candidate of these office-holders and large land-owners,—of “the quality.” It is true he was supported by Andrew Jackson, but there was a personal reason for this, which will be explained farther on. Ward was originally from Virginia. Before leaving that State, he had been a candidate for Congress, but was defeated. It was charged that he had been a Federalist, and he undoubtedly represented Federalistic principles in this contest. He was a man of great learning, but his bearing was rather haughty and his manners were reserved. He was very wealthy, and was fond of impressing people with the magnificent style of his living. He had not the tact to manifest any appreciation of the warm-hearted and unreserved mode of life of those among whom he had cast his lot. He was accused of being austere, selfish, and unapproachable.

175. *William Carroll* was a man of different character. He, like M'Minn, came originally from Pennsylvania. He was born near Pittsburg in 1789. He removed to Nashville in 1810 and opened a nail-store, the first in Tennessee. He had a fondness for military affairs, and in 1812 the “Nashville Uniform Volunteers” made him their captain. Andrew Jackson at first was very partial to him. In 1813 he was made brigade inspector, and soon after major of militia. When Jackson became major-general in the regular army, Carroll succeeded him as major-general of the State militia. Some time in 1813 Carroll had a quarrel with Jesse Benton. Carroll asked Jack-

174. Give an account of Ward and his character. 175. What is said of William Carroll? Of his relations with Jackson? Of his duel with Jesse Benton?

son to act as his second. Jackson at first refused, but when Carroll told him there was a plot to drive him out of Nashville, in which all the young men in Nashville had joined, Jackson at once took



WILLIAM CARROLL.

his part and served as his friend in the duel, in which Carroll wounded Benton. Out of this affair grew a quarrel between Jackson and Thomas H. Benton, in the course of which Carroll acted in a manner which caused him to incur the contempt of Jackson. The Creek War and the War of 1812 gave him an opportunity to show his true nature. He came out of them with a reputation for cour-

age which could not be shaken. In addition to this, he was generally acknowledged to have been the best military commander under Jackson, except the gallant John Coffee, who was said to have been "a great general without knowing it." After the war was over, Carroll again turned his attention to trade, and he owned the first steamboat which landed at the Nashville wharf. He named it "General Jackson." Jackson seems to have been implacable for a long time, but eventually he and Carroll became friends again.

176. *The contest between Carroll and Ward* was hotly waged. This was the first contest in which the newspapers took a decided stand for or against candidates. "The Whig" of Nashville supported

175. What is said of Carroll's conduct during the war? 176. What of the Carroll and Ward contest? Of the newspapers?

Ward, "The Clarion" supported Carroll. But from the first Carroll had the advantage. His course during the recent wars had made him popular with the people, and his old soldiers worked actively for his election. When Ward was accused of being haughty and distant, attention was called to the fact that Carroll always had a shake of the hand and a place at his table for any of his old soldiers, it mattered not how ragged and poor they might be. When Carroll was accused of not paying his debts and of allowing his notes to go to protest, it brought out the fact that he had bankrupted himself by going security for his friends. Ward was ridiculed as having stayed at home during the war, as being supported by "the quality," and as being too proud to speak to a plain man. He received 11,200 votes. Carroll was supported by the people. He received 42,246 votes. This was a crushing blow to the un-republican system of filling offices which had been embodied in the Constitution of 1796. But, though the system was dead, the actual change of the law did not take place until 1834, when a new Constitution was framed.

CHAPTER XVII.

HISTORY OF TENNESSEE BANKS.

177. *The banks of Tennessee* have a long and an intricate history. To give a complete and accurate account of their organization, their

176. How did each act generally? Who supported Ward? Who was elected? When were the results of the election carried out? 177. What is said of the banks of Tennessee?

growth, and their influence upon the development of Tennessee, would require a volume larger than this. We can only study the principal features of the subject. These can better be studied continuously, than in paragraphs scattered through the whole book.

178. *The first banks* were the Nashville Bank and the State Bank, of Knoxville. The former was chartered in 1807, and was the first bank incorporated in the State. It was for a long time one of the leading financial institutions of the Southwest, and its affairs were managed wisely and honestly. The Bank of the State of Tennessee, at Knoxville, was organized to supply the demand for money, or what is called a circulating medium, which it was anticipated would follow the withdrawal of the United States Bank, which Congress had just refused to re-charter. Hugh L. White was made its president, and his management was so successful that even his bitterest enemies never whispered a word of unkind criticism against him. He gained for this bank the confidence of the entire people. In fact, so much was this the case, that the name of his bank was given to another which was organized some years later. The new bank was expected to obtain a decided advantage from the reputation of the old.

179. *The State Bank of 1820* was one of those expedients to tide over an era of depression in business transactions, of which there are numerous examples in the history of our country. A suspension of specie payment throughout the country took place in 1814. The War of 1812, and the excessive importation of foreign goods immediately following its close, brought on a general depression

178. Which were the first banks? Why was the Bank of Tennessee chartered? Who was president? What is said of his administration? 179. Why was the State Bank of Tennessee of 1820 chartered?

of business. Among other methods of relief were proposed Endorsement and Stay Laws, by which creditors were prevented from immediately collecting their debts, even after they had obtained judgment from a court, unless they would endorse on the execution an agreement to take the notes of the banks of the State at par. The most radical remedy, however, was the Loan Office Bill, which before its passage was changed to "a bill for the establishment of a Bank of the State of Tennessee." This was passed at an extra session of the Legislature in 1820, and was drawn up by Felix Grundy. M'Minn, who was governor, favored the scheme. It was earnestly opposed by many influential men, among the number Andrew Jackson, who said that any member of the Legislature "who voted for it would perjure himself," so contrary to the spirit of a republican form of government did he consider it. An agency of this bank was to be established in each county, and its funds were to be loaned out to the people, the amount to be determined by the amount of taxes paid by the county into the public treasury in 1819. But the experiment failed to bring any relief. M'Minn was a man of great honesty of purpose, but was not suited to times of turmoil and disturbance. He lacked the evenly-balanced judgment and the clear foresight of William Carroll, who succeeded him. In his first message, Carroll took a decided stand against such futile remedies as a loan bank and property laws for times of depression, and advised self-reliance and economy. In 1826 the banks resumed specie payment, and the people extricated themselves from their embarrassments without the aid of special remedies.

179. What are Endorsement and Stay Laws? What was the first name of the State Bank? Who drew up the bill? Who opposed it? How was the money of the bank to be loaned? What course did Governor M'Minn pursue?

180. *The end of the State Bank of 1820* was in keeping with its origin. Acting upon a suggestion of Governor Carroll's, the Legislature had the affairs of the bank investigated, with a view to winding up its affairs. During the investigation it transpired that the cashier and clerk had embezzled about two hundred thousand dollars of the bank's funds. When the affairs of the bank were brought to a close, it was found that the losses offset the profits.

181. *The Bank of Tennessee of 1831* was incorporated in December, 1831, but its charter was repealed by the act of 1832, which established the Union Bank of Tennessee. The State was to take five hundred thousand dollars of the stock of this bank, and was to receive a bonus of one-half of one per cent. on the capital stock, which was three million dollars, and interest on deposits of the State's funds. The bulk of the State's revenue from this bank was to go to the support of the common schools. The Planters' Bank was chartered in 1833, and was modeled upon the Union Bank.

182. *The State Bank of 1838* was the most important experiment of this kind ever attempted in the Southwest. The object of the Legislature in chartering this bank was "to raise a fund for internal improvements and to aid in a system of education." The faith and the credit of the State were pledged for the support of the bank. The capital stock was five million dollars, which was to include the whole school funds, Tennessee's share of surplus revenue which the

180. What is said of the end of the Bank of 1820? 181. What was the origin of the Union Bank? What relation did the State hold to it? What bonus was it to receive? What disposition was to be made of the bulk of the State's revenue from this bank? What of the Planters' Bank? 182. What was the next important State bank? Why was it chartered? What was pledged to its support? What was the capital stock? How was this to be raised?

General Government had distributed among the States, and a balance to be supplied by the State itself. There were to be twelve directors, nominated by the governor and confirmed by the Senate. William Nichol was elected president, and Henry Ewing cashier. Up to the administration of Isham G. Harris as governor, the presidents, with but slight intermission, were Nichol and Cave Johnson. Branches were established at Rogersville, Athens, Shelbyville, Columbia, Clarksville, Trenton, and Somerville. At a later date branches were extended to Sparta, Knoxville, and Memphis. But the Bank of 1838, like nearly all previous banks, failed to meet the expectations of its advocates. It became a subject of frequent disputes and was often dragged into political discussions. One cause of the defeat of Polk for governor in 1843 was the refusal of the Democratic Senate to confirm the directors nominated by Governor Jones. They were Whigs; and in consequence of the Senate's refusal to confirm them the twelve Democrats held over four years more. Nearly every governor up to the time of the war recommended that the affairs of this bank be brought to a close. After the war Governor Brownlow again recommended that it be closed, and this recommendation was acted on. But it was long before all the law-suits which grew out of its affairs were brought to an end.

183. *The Free Banking Act of 1852* is worthy of notice as having contained the idea upon which the National Bank system of the United States is founded. Any one who had a capital of fifty thousand dollars was permitted to do a general banking business, and could obtain circulating notes by depositing with the comptroller

182. What was the bank's organization? Was the bank a success? What effect did the bank have on the contest for governor in 1843? What of the bank after the war? 183. What is said of the Free Banking Act of 1852?

bonds worth par to secure their payment. The notes so issued were to be countersigned, numbered, and registered. This act was repealed in 1858.

184. *The General Banking Act of 1860* showed that the State had finally arrived at a correct idea of the relations which should exist between itself and its banks. By this act the capital stock of every bank was required to be paid in coin and was not to be more than three hundred thousand dollars, and the amount of its circulating notes was not to exceed twice the amount of its specie bonds. Monthly statements were to be submitted to the comptroller. A supervisor of banks was to be appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. It is safe to say that the financial experiments of the State of Tennessee are at an end, until some change of circumstances shall have destroyed the force of these examples.

CHAPTER XVIII.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

185. *The history of internal improvements* in Tennessee is not less involved than the history of its banks. In the study of this branch of State history we shall be confronted with the State debt, which had its origin in the aid extended by the State to works of internal

184. What of the General Banking Act of 1860? What were its provisions? 185. What is said of the history of internal improvements in Tennessee? Of the origin of the State debt?

improvements, for the most part railroads. The highways of Tennessee, from the earliest period of its history, have been the subject of criticism and censure. The early governors frequently urged upon the Legislature the necessity of devising some method for the improvement of the roads and rivers of the State. The success of the Erie Canal in New York attracted general attention to works of internal improvement as a means of prosperity, and especially was this the case in Tennessee. The stand which the Democratic-Republicans took against the constitutionality of internal improvements at the expense of the General Government made it all the more necessary for them to evince a willingness that the State should undertake this at its own expense. But from the first it was apparent that great difficulty attended the adoption of any plan which should not embrace the whole State; and for this there were not funds enough. Local jealousies were strong, and each county and civil district insisted that the beginning should be made within its limits.

186. *The plan of 1829*, adopted at the suggestion of Governor Carroll, was the first systematic attempt in this direction. A Board of Internal Improvement was to be appointed, consisting of six commissioners, of whom two were to be east and two west of the Cumberland Mountains, and two west of the Tennessee River. Other Boards were established for particular localities, and in counties west of the Tennessee River the county courts were authorized to appoint Boards of County Commissioners of Internal Improvements. No great good was accomplished by this law, beyond directing the

185. What is said of the early roads and rivers? What effect did the Erie Canal in New York have? What position did the Democratic-Republicans take as to works of this kind? What difficulties were in the way in this State? 186. When was the first plan adopted? What were its main provisions? What did it accomplish?

attention of the people to its subject. In the Constitution of 1834 a clause was inserted directing that an effective system of internal improvement be established throughout the State.

187. *The plan of 1835* was known as the Pennsylvania Plan, and also as the Partnership Plan. This was for the construction of railroads and turnpikes. The chief feature of this plan was the formation of companies for the prosecution of separate enterprises. After private persons had subscribed for two-thirds of the stock and secured the payment of their subscriptions, the State was to subscribe for the other third and issue its bonds for the payment. In 1839 the law was so changed as to require the State to take one-half of the stock. Under this law, about five hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars of State bonds were issued. The company was to pay the interest on the bonds issued by the State, deducting the amount from the dividend on the State's stock if any was made. In 1838 this scheme was extended by the formation of the State Bank of that year. Fortunately for the State, the amount which it could subscribe for all works of this kind was limited to four million dollars. So eager was the demand for State subscriptions that this sum would soon have been exhausted. In some instances the estimates of the cost of the work to be done so far exceeded the actual outlay that the State's subscription to one-half of the stock was sufficient to do the whole work. In 1840 an act was passed repealing all laws authorizing the State to subscribe for stock in any internal improvement company. The Legislature threatened to investigate the

186. What of the Constitution of 1834? 187. What was the next plan? What was it called? What was its main feature? What were the companies to do? What changes were made in 1839? What was the total amount the State could subscribe? What law was passed in 1840?

operations of every company in which the other stock-holders should refuse to release the State from its subscription. In this way the State was saved from heavy losses.

188. *The mania for building railroads* began to spread about this time, and railroads were projected which, if built, would have far surpassed the number now in actual operation. The first railroad built in Tennessee was the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad. The first charter granted was to the Memphis Railroad Company. In 1845 the great Commercial Convention, over which John C. Calhoun presided, was held at Memphis. Very shortly after the adjournment of this Convention, whose proceedings gave rise to widespread discussion throughout the Union, the construction of a railroad from Memphis to Charleston, to connect the Mississippi River and the Atlantic Ocean, was undertaken. The project met with many reverses, but all the difficulties in its way were overcome by the force of character and the unyielding energy of one man—Sam Tate. Work was begun in 1851, and the road was finished in March, 1857. At a great festival given in honor of the completion of the road, “the marriage rites were solemnized between the Atlantic Ocean and the Mississippi River.” This was accomplished by pouring a hogshead of Atlantic Ocean water into the Mississippi River, amid the shouts of the people and the firing of cannon.

189. *The plan of 1848* was devised solely for the benefit of the

187. How was the State freed from further subscriptions? 188. What of the railroad mania? Where was the first railroad built? What is said of the Commercial Convention of 1845? Who presided over it? What railroad was built in consequence? Who built it? What ceremonies followed its completion? 189. What is said of the plan of 1848?

railroads. The State was to endorse the bonds of the railroad companies, instead of issuing its own, being secured in each case by a lien on the road and on the rolling stock and fixtures. But this expedient was not a satisfactory one, as no right was reserved by which the State could examine into the condition of the corporation whose bonds it had endorsed, or protect its own interest by legislation. In addition to this, the lien depended upon the deed which the company was to make, rather than upon an act of the Legislature. In 1849 an act was passed to remedy these defects. Under this act, the State was to issue its own bonds, and the title to the road was to be vested in the State. But even in this act the Legislature failed to make such provision as would enable the State to investigate the affairs of the companies to which it gave its aid, and to legislate as a sovereign instead of resorting, as an individual must do, to the courts. The act of 1852 was passed in order to remedy all the defects which had become apparent in previous laws.

190. *The State debt* was contracted under this act of February, 1852, and the amendments of February, 1854. It was undoubtedly a wise law, and, had it not been for the war, the results flowing from it would have been very beneficial. It was the intention of the State of Tennessee to provide for retiring the bonds as they fell due, and, had not the war taken place, this could have been done without loss to the State and without hardship to the public. By the provisions of the act of 1852, each railroad company was required to have a *bona-fide* subscription sufficient to prepare the

189. What were the provisions of the plan of 1848? What changes were made in 1849? What defect was there in this act? When was the next act passed? 190. Under what act was the State debt contracted? What prevented its good effects? What were the provisions of the act of 1852?

whole line for the rails. Thirty miles at each end of the road being finished, the governor was to issue eight thousand dollars in six-per-cent. State bonds, to be used only in purchasing rails and other equipments. Upon the issuance of the bonds, the State was to be invested with a first mortgage upon the section prepared, without a deed from the company. Succeeding sections, each of twenty miles, were to be treated in like manner. The road being completed, the State was at once invested with a first mortgage on all its equipments, road-bed, franchises, etc. The company was required to deposit in the Bank of Tennessee the interest on the bonds, as proof that it had been paid. In case of default, the governor was required to take charge of the road and place it in the hands of a receiver until the interest should be made good. If the company should fail to pay the bonds when they fell due, the State was to take possession of the road to protect itself. Five years after its completion, the company owning the road was required to set apart one per cent. per annum upon the amount of State bonds issued, for the purpose of retiring them. The act of 1854 made some minor changes in the law. In 1856 this amount of one per cent. was increased to two per cent., and in 1860 to two and a half per cent.

190. What was the railroad company to do after the completion of its road?

CHAPTER XIX.

CARROLL AND HOUSTON.

191. *The administration of William Carroll* extended from 1821 to 1835, a period of fourteen years, during which he was governor for twelve. This was a period of reform, and nearly every step forward was taken at the suggestion of the great Reform Governor. Other governors of Tennessee previous to the war had attained their greatest fame either before they were made governors or after their retirement from the office. But while Carroll earned a distinguished reputation as a general, his real title to distinction rests upon his wise and statesmanlike administration as governor of Tennessee. A great many questions came up for discussion and legislation during his term. In each question there was a popular and an unpopular side. Carroll took the side which he deemed right, without regard to its popularity. In fact, he often took the unpopular side. But in nearly every instance he eventually brought the people over to his view. In 1821, before he was elected, he issued a circular in which he took decided grounds against Felix Grundy's Loan Office or Bank of Tennessee. After he became governor, he constantly urged the repeal of its charter, until his suggestion was at last adopted. He advised the people to help themselves out of their distress by hard work and economy, rather than look to the Legislature for assistance. He introduced important reforms in the judicial organization of Tennessee—among others, the establishment

191. How long did the administration of William Carroll last? What was the nature of his administration? What side of public differences did he take? How about the Loan Office of 1820? What other reforms did he urge or accomplish?

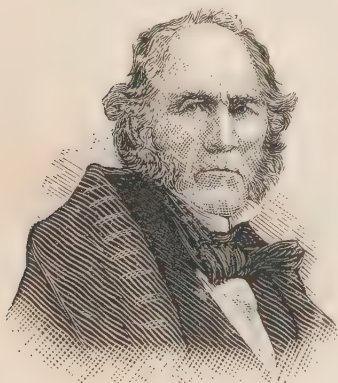
of chancery courts throughout the State. He secured the abolition of such inhuman methods of punishment as the stocks, the pillory, and branding with hot irons. He was a warm friend of education and internal improvements, and advocated a more thorough organization of the State militia. He broke down the strength of "the quality," and gave the people the right to control their own affairs. The establishment of a penitentiary was almost solely due to him, and he was far in advance of his day in his ideas as to the manner in which imprisoned criminals should be treated. During the great cholera plague, he visited the penitentiary daily, and frequently remained all night nursing the sick. Many of the reforms he brought about came slowly, but he worked for them until he carried his point. No other governor of Tennessee ever had so much influence with the people, or with the Legislature. During his last term, the second and most important Constitutional Convention met.

192. *Sam Houston* succeeded Governor Carroll at the end of his third term, when Carroll was no longer eligible until at least one term had intervened. There were three candidates who wished to succeed Governor Carroll. One was Willie Blount, who had been governor, the other two were Sam Houston and Newton Cannon, each of whom afterward became governor. The real contest was between Houston and Cannon. By this time, Jackson had become very prominent in national politics. He had been defeated for the Presidency in 1825, by what was regarded as unjust means, and the feeling of indignation, especially in Tennessee, was intense. Every candidate began to be closely examined with a view of finding out whether he was "a friend of Jackson" or not. There were some

191. What of the penitentiary? 192. Who succeeded Carroll? What of Jackson in the contest between Cannon and Houston?

voters who were too independent and too intelligent to let this affect their actions, but a much larger number made this their chief consideration. In the contest for the governorship in 1827, Houston was known to be a warm friend of Jackson, and Cannon was not. This undoubtedly had some effect on the result.

193. *Sam Houston's career* had already been an eventful one. When a boy, he had been on intimate terms with a band of Cherokee Indians whose wigwams were near his mother's cabin on the



SAM HOUSTON.

banks of the Tennessee. As a youth he had taken part in the Creek War, and had attracted the attention of General Jackson by his bravery, especially at the battle of the Horseshoe. He was made a lieutenant in the regular army, but soon resigned and became a lawyer. He was elected solicitor-general—or, as we now say, attorney-general—of the Nashville district. In 1821 he defeated Newton Cannon for the adjutant-generalship, succeeding William Carroll.

In 1823 and 1825 he was elected to Congress. In the contest for the governorship in 1827 he again defeated Cannon as well as Blount. His administration was not remarkable, and he seemed anxious to tread in the path laid down by General Carroll.

194. *Houston's marriage*, which took place in January, 1829, was the cause of one of the most romantic and mysterious affairs which ever occurred in the Southwest. Within three months after

his marriage, Houston's wife left him, and returned to her father's house. Houston resigned the governorship of Tennessee, left the State, and went to the Cherokee country on the Arkansas River, where he found the tribe with whom he had been intimate when a boy. From here he went to Texas, and became the leader of the Texans in their struggle to throw off the yoke of Mexico. He commanded at the battle of San Jacinto, and was afterward made President of Texas, when its independence was gained. Upon its admission to the Union as a State, he was elected to the United States Senate, where he became very prominent. He was defeated in 1860 by John Bell, another Tennessean, for the nomination for the Presidency by what was called the Constitutional Union Party. Houston was very tall and fine-looking, and was a great favorite with the people, who admired his frank manners and brave character.



WILLIAM HALL.

195. *William Hall became governor* after Houston's resignation. He had been a brigadier-general during the Creek Wars, and was Speaker of the Senate when Houston resigned. He was a man of good character, great industry, and dauntless courage. He served until Carroll was re-elected without opposition in August of the same year. Carroll had already announced that he would be a candidate against Houston for the succeeding term, and there was every prospect of a heated

194. Where did Houston go? What did he accomplish in Texas? What happened in 1860? 195. Who succeeded Houston? What is said of him?

canvass. It was suggested at the time that Houston, who was a vain man and feared defeat, was glad to find an excuse to evade the contest.

196. *Carroll was elected in 1831 and 1833*, without opposition. Under the old Constitution of 1796 he was ineligible in 1835. But in 1834, another Constitutional Convention met and adopted another Constitution for the State. This made many changes in the law, but did not change the provision under which one who had been governor for three successive terms was rendered ineligible for the term immediately succeeding. When Carroll's third term expired in 1835, his friends insisted that the adoption of the Constitution of 1834 abrogated the old law, and that he stood in the same attitude as if he had never been governor. So great was his popularity that even his enemies conceded he would be elected. He was opposed by Newton Cannon. Carroll was defeated, and Cannon was elected. To understand the cause which led to this event, we must go back a few years and take a view of the general condition of affairs in Tennessee at that day.

CHAPTER XX.

ANDREW JACKSON AS PRESIDENT.

197. *Andrew Jackson after 1815* was the most conspicuous figure in America, with the single exception of the President of the

196. Who succeeded Hall? Was Carroll eligible in 1835? What effect did the Constitutional Convention of 1834 have? Was he elected? Who defeated him? 197. What is said of Andrew Jackson after 1815?

United States. The more the people learned of the Creek War and the battle of New Orleans, the more they realized that Andrew Jackson had carried one on, and that he had been in the other single-handed. He organized his armies, fed them, superintended their operations, and, after having made wonderful exertions to prepare to meet the enemy, he had met and overcome them. At the battle of New Orleans, he had vanquished a vastly superior force of well-drilled veterans, with a very inferior force of volunteers and militia. People began to appreciate his strong mind and unbending will, and his nickname of "Old Hickory" became familiar all over the Union. In addition to this, there were some traits of unaffected simplicity in his character which made him peculiarly a popular idol. When the Legislature of Tennessee recommended him to the rest of the Union as a fit man for the Presidency, the idea was ridiculed by the leading politicians and statesmen of the country, who laughed at the possibility of a man as uncouth and illiterate as they said Jackson was, ever becoming President of the United States. Martin Van Buren, of New York, was about the only prominent man who seemed to favor the idea. But the great body of the people took it up with enthusiasm. The election was to take place in 1824. The other candidates were Henry Clay, John Quincy Adams, and William H. Crawford. Each of these occupied some high official position. The friends of the great statesmen whom Jackson was opposing called it a "scrub race." When the votes were counted, however, it was found that Jackson had more than any other

197. What did the people find out about the Creek War and the War of 1812? What was Jackson's nickname? What happened when he was first mentioned for the Presidency? Who favored Jackson? How did the people regard Jackson's candidacy? When was the election to take place? Who were the other candidates?

candidate. He had 99, Adams had 84, Crawford had 41, and Henry Clay had 37. Under the Constitution of the United States, if no one candidate has a majority of all the electoral votes cast, there is no election. In such a case, the House of Representatives must choose a President from the three having the largest number of votes, and in the election by the House each State has only one vote. The contest was between Jackson, Adams, and Crawford. As Jackson had received more votes than either Adams or Crawford, his friends claimed that under the principle of the majority ruling, Jackson should be elected. But Henry Clay disliked Jackson bitterly, and spoke of him contemptuously as a "military chieftain." He persuaded his friends in the House to vote for Adams, who was elected President. Adams then gave Clay the office of Secretary of State, which in those days was regarded as a stepping-stone to the Presidency. The friends of Jackson at once said that Clay had made a bargain with Adams to this effect. In this way, the charge of "bargain, intrigue, and corruption" was raised against Henry Clay, and he never recovered from it in the popular estimation.

198. *Jackson's candidacy for the Presidency* was the leading topic of conversation for the following four years. It almost seemed that people thought of nothing else. Everything that could be said either for or against him was said without reserve. He had once had a duel with a man named Charles Dickinson. Dickinson was an expert shot, and, having had a falling out with Jackson, determined to force him to send a challenge and then kill him. He

197. How many votes did each get? Where no candidate has a majority of votes, who elects? In what method? Who was elected? What did he do for Clay? What charge was made? 198. Was Jackson again a candidate? What did people say of him? What of the duel with Dickinson?

made some insulting remarks about Mrs. Jackson, and finally, as he expected, Jackson challenged him to fight a duel. Knowing Dickinson to have a remarkably accurate aim with the pistol, and believing that he would shoot at his heart, Jackson took the precaution of wearing a loose-fitting coat, which confused Dickinson's aim, and he only wounded Jackson. The latter then aimed at Dickinson, but his pistol snapped. He thereupon cocked it again and shot Dickinson dead. Jackson's enemies tried to make it appear that he had murdered Dickinson, because he shot after recocking his pistol. Jackson had also had a fight with Thomas H. and Jesse Benton, in which he was desperately wounded. Jesse never forgave Jackson, and became embittered against his brother, who, having moved to Missouri and been elected from there to the United States Senate, became one of Jackson's devoted friends. Jackson had also had some deserters hung, and this was said to have been unjustifiable. His enemies had printed a hand-bill on which was one coffin for each man whom he had put to death. This was called the "coffin hand-bill." But people noticed that no one ever accused him of dishonesty or of stupidity, and they argued that a man who was honest and had a sound mind would be very apt to make a good President. Everybody saw that he was dictatorial, overbearing, and determined to have his own way, and that he loved his friends and hated his enemies. But these things strengthened rather than weakened him with the great body of the people. When the electoral votes for President were counted in 1829, Jackson had 178 and Adams had 83.

198. The fight with the Bentons? What did he do to some deserters? What was the coffin hand-bill? What was Jackson's character? Was he elected?

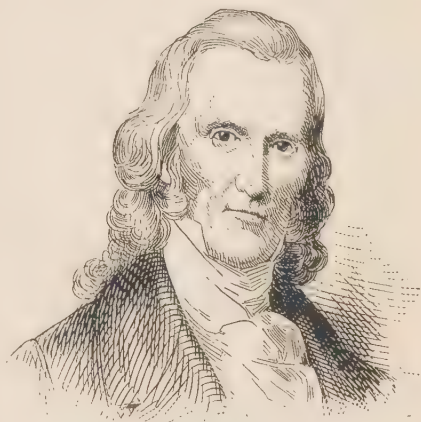
199. *Jackson's friends* often proved to be his worst enemies. A great many of them were anxious to make use of his popularity in order to place themselves in office. They made Jackson's preference a test of the fitness of every candidate for office. Implicit obedience to Jackson's dictation and unfaltering devotion to his policy were required of all. The Jacksonians were more illiberal even than Jackson, and as President he became more intolerant than ever. But Tennesseans have always been noted for their frankness and independence, and for their opposition to everything like dictation or improper control. The same spirit that makes them so vigorous in time of war renders them unruly when any attempt at political coercion is made by the man whom they have elevated to office. This was especially perceptible in the case of Jackson, whom the people of Tennessee had supported for every office to which he aspired and had sustained in every measure which they regarded as wise and just. But they refused to be guided by him when he tried to dictate what they should do in the case of other men who were candidates for office. So fiercely, indeed, did they resent Jackson's dictation, that a large number of them gave their support to another party.

200. *The origin of the Whig party* was due to Jackson's attempt to dictate to the people of Tennessee for whom they should vote to succeed himself as the President of the United States. Jackson felt under a debt of gratitude to Martin Van Buren, of New York, and was determined, if possible, to have him succeed him as Pres-

199. What of Jackson's friends? What is said of their intolerance? What of the people of Tennessee? 200. In what did the Whig party have its origin? What of Jackson, and of Van Buren of New York?

ident. The people of Tennessee, however, preferred a Tennessean, who was one of the purest and ablest men in the history of their State. This was Hugh Lawson White.

201. *Hugh Lawson White* was born October 30, 1773, in Iredell County, North Carolina, and removed to Knox County, Tennessee, in 1786. He began the practice of law in 1796, and was judge of the Supreme Court of Tennessee from 1801 to 1807. In 1807 and in 1817 he was a member of the State Senate, and from 1809 to 1815 was again judge of the Supreme Court. In 1815 he became president of the old State Bank of Tennessee, and in 1825 he was elected to the United States Senate, of which body he was chosen President *pro tem.*, or acting Vice-President, in 1832. In 1835 he was re-elected to the Senate, despite the strenuous opposition of President Jackson and his friends. He was a candidate for the Presidency in 1836, and received the votes of Georgia and Tennessee. In consequence of instructions from the Legislature of Tennessee, in which the Democrats had a majority, directing him to vote for the leading measures of Van Buren's administration, he resigned on the 13th of December, 1840. He agreed to support Harrison in 1840, and was on the Harrison ticket as an elector for the State at large. But he



HUGH LAWSON WHITE.

200. Whom did the people of Tennessee wish to succeed Jackson? 201. Give an account of Hugh L. White.

died before the election, on April 10, 1840. There were not wanting ambitious spirits who were ready to use White's candidacy for the purpose of breaking down the supremacy of Jackson's friends. Such men as Cannon, Bell, and Crockett supported him, not so much because they admired White, as because they disliked Jackson. The latter's long and intolerant administration had made him many powerful enemies. But they lacked organization and a definite plan, and White's candidacy offered both.

202. *Newton Cannon* was among the first to make the issue against Jackson and for White. He was born in 1781, was edu-



NEWTON CANNON.

cated in North Carolina, and had removed to Williamson County, Tennessee, while still a boy. As a young man he had attracted Jackson's unfavorable notice. He had served on a jury that had tried a man for complicity in a murder. Jackson was eager for a conviction; but the defendant was declared not guilty. After the trial, Jackson shook his finger at Cannon, and said, "I'll mark you,

young man." In 1811 he was a member of the Legislature. When the Creek War broke out, Cannon entered as a private, and was soon elected captain and then colonel of the Tennessee Mounted Rifles. His term of service up, he returned to Tennessee, for which he was afterward unjustly accused of deser-

201. Who supported White? Why? 202. Give an account of Newton Cannon after his first attracting Jackson's attention.

tion. In 1814 Felix Grundy resigned his seat in Congress, and Cannon was elected to succeed him. He was in Congress until 1823, with the exception of one term, when he was appointed by the President a commissioner to negotiate a treaty with the Chickasaw Indians. In Congress he denied the truth of some statements in a "Life of Jackson" which had recently appeared, and this served to increase Jackson's prejudice against him.

203. *David Crockett*, the celebrated bear-hunter, was also originally a member of the Democratic-Republican party. He was born in East Tennessee on the 17th of August, 1786, and was of Scotch-Irish descent. He enjoyed very few advantages, and received practically no education. Leaving East Tennessee, he settled on Elk Creek. From here he enlisted in the Creek War. He subsequently removed to Giles County, where he was elected colonel of militia and also a member of the General Assembly. From Giles County he removed to the Big Hatchie country and settled on the banks of the Obion. Here he was re-elected a member of the General Assembly in 1823. As a member of this body, he voted against Jackson for the United States Senate. In 1825 he was an unsuccessful candidate for Congress, but in 1827 he was elected. At Washington he was gradually drawn into a position of antagonism to Jackson, and attacked some of the leading measures of



DAVID CROCKETT.

the administration. When he returned home, he was violently assailed because of his opposition to Jackson, and was defeated in the ensuing canvass. In 1833 he was again a candidate, and was elected. During this term he became a decided Whig. He signed the call on Hugh L. White to be a candidate for the Presidency. In 1835 he sought a re-election, but was defeated. He soon afterward went to Texas, arriving there in time to take part with Travis, Bowie, and others in the siege of the Alamo. When it fell, Crockett was among those who were taken prisoners and were killed by the Mexicans in cold blood, March 6, 1836.

204. *John Bell* was the ablest of all the Democratic-Republicans who were alienated by Jackson's intolerance and who finally went over to the Whig party. He was born near Nashville on the 15th



JOHN BELL.

of February, 1797. He graduated at Cumberland College in 1814. He settled at Franklin, and from here was elected to the State Senate in 1817. He then retired for a time from political life and devoted himself to law and literature. In 1827 he ran against Felix Grundy for Congress. The latter apparently had every advantage,—age, experience, and distinguished service—both at home and in Washington,

—and was supported by Jackson, who canvassed actively for his election. Nevertheless, Bell was elected, receiving a thousand votes more

than Grundy. He went to Washington embittered against Jackson and eager for an opportunity to manifest his opposition. He remained in Congress till 1839, being re-elected in 1835 without opposition, though Jackson's friends made strenuous efforts to induce some one to run against him. He was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives in 1834, but was defeated for that office by Polk in 1835. In 1841 he entered President Harrison's Cabinet. When Tyler broke with the Whigs he resigned, and, declining an election to the United States Senate, retired to private life. In 1847 he was elected to the State Legislature, and then to the United States Senate, where he remained until 1857. He was an earnest defender of the Union, and supported in the Senate all the measures designed to compromise the differences between the North and the South. In 1860 he was nominated for the Presidency by what was called the Constitutional Union party, and in the election which followed he carried Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee. He opposed secession, but when war broke out he went with his State. He died on the 10th of September, 1869.

205. *To have Martin Van Buren succeed him as President* became, during Jackson's administration, his most ardent wish. So complete was Jackson's ascendancy that few within the ranks of the Democratic party entertained hopes of defeating this object. But Van Buren was very objectionable to a large number of Democrats. These, in casting about for an available man to place in opposition to him, selected White. Apparently, White possessed every desirable quality. He was a statesman in the broadest sense of the word. He was a man of pure character, and was popular through-

205. What is said of Jackson's desire to have Van Buren succeed him? Was the latter popular? Who was preferred by the Democrats? Who opposed Van Buren?

out the country. Above all, he was believed to have the entire confidence of Jackson, whose friend and adviser he had been on all occasions.

206. *The suggestion of White's candidacy* aroused Jackson's fears. He had established a rule that no member of his Cabinet should succeed him as President. For this reason he turned Van Buren out of his Cabinet, and offered White a seat in it; but the latter refused to accept. This excited Jackson's suspicions, and he began to display toward White a feeling of estrangement. In 1833 White was frequently mentioned as a candidate for the Presidency. He was a Democrat, but many of the Whigs, recognizing the impossibility of electing a man of their own party, would have accepted him as the least objectionable candidate of the Democratic party. In 1833 the Legislature of Tennessee desired to place his name in nomination, but desisted at the earnest request of White himself. Shortly after this, Jackson suggested that White should be a candidate for Vice-President on the ticket with Van Buren, and that he might then succeed the latter as President, after eight years. He also offered White a seat on the Supreme Bench of the United States. White refused to accept any office or to make any pledge. He had not, however, determined to be a candidate. But Jackson incautiously made a threat that if White became a candidate he should be rendered odious to society.

206. How did Jackson regard White's candidacy? What rule did he establish? What position did he offer White? What action did the Tennessee Legislature desire to take in 1833? What offer did Jackson make to White? What threat did Jackson make?

CHAPTER XXI.

WHITE A CANDIDATE FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

207. *White at once determined to be a candidate.* On the 19th of December, 1834, the members of Congress from Tennessee, except James K. Polk, John Blair, Felix Grundy, and David Crockett, had a conference, and determined to address a letter to Judge White requesting him to become a candidate for the Presidency. Cave Johnson, James K. Polk, and Felix Grundy refused to support him unless he would agree to abide by the result of a National Convention. It was well known that he had not the remotest prospect of receiving a nomination from a convention in opposition to Jackson's wishes. White, in response to the letter, stated that he would be a candidate. In the winter of 1834-35 the Legislature of Alabama put White in nomination, and he was now fairly entered for the race.

208. *The plan of the Jackson men* was to defeat White in Tennessee the year before the national election, which would take place in 1836. The "Globe," a Washington newspaper which was under Jackson's control, at once made a furious attack upon John Bell, accusing him of using White as a tool in order to weaken Jackson. The contest in Tennessee was to be narrowed down to Jackson and White, and Van Buren, who was very unpopular in the State, was to be left as much as possible out of the discussion. White was to be represented as an enemy of Jackson. Jackson himself was to

207. What did White do? What happened in 1834? Who were absent? What did Johnson, Polk, and Grundy do? Why? What was White's answer to the letter? What did the Legislature of Alabama do? 208. What was the plan of the Jackson men? What of the contest in Tennessee?

make a tour through Tennessee and proclaim that White was a Federalist. He also wrote letters to his friends in Tennessee, intended to be used by them against White. A newspaper called the "Union" was set on foot in Nashville to support Jackson in opposition to the other two papers, both of which were for White. A Van Buren supporter was to be elected governor. John Bell was to be defeated for Congress. An anti-White Legislature was to be elected, and White was to be defeated for the Senate.

209. *But nearly the entire programme failed.* In spite of the most earnest efforts, no one could be found willing to oppose Bell for Congress. William Carroll was a candidate for governor, and his election was regarded as certain. He was a Van Buren adherent. Newton Cannon was ardently for White, and was elected. The Legislature, which was overwhelmingly for White, put him in nomination for the Presidency, and re-elected him to the Senate. The plan of White's enemies had failed, so far as Tennessee was concerned. But the Democratic Convention at Baltimore nominated Van Buren, and he was elected.

210. *The White-Van-Buren contest* in Tennessee is remarkable for the number of prominent men who took part in it. At no other time in Tennessee's history have so many distinguished men been in active public life at once. There were Andrew Jackson, John H. Eaton, Felix Grundy, James K. Polk, John Catron, Cave Johnson, H. L. White, John Bell, E. H. Foster, David Crockett, A. J. Donelson, Aaron V. Brown, and George W. Campbell.

208. What was Jackson to do? What other steps were to be taken? 209. Was this plan successful? What is said of Bell? Of William Carroll? Whom did he support? Who was Cannon for? Who was elected? What of the Legislature? Who carried Tennessee? 210. What distinguished men took part in this contest?

211. *John Henry Eaton* was born in Tennessee in 1790. He received a good education, and began the practice of law at Nashville. He succeeded George W. Campbell in the United States Senate in 1818, holding his seat until 1829, when he entered Jackson's Cabinet as Secretary of War. From 1834 to 1836 he was governor of the Territory of Florida, and from 1836 to 1840 was minister to Spain. On his return to Tennessee he supported Harrison against Van Buren, and thus alienated all his former political friends. He died in Washington in 1856. He finished the "Life of Jackson" which was begun by Reed, and which was published in 1824.

212. *Felix Grundy* was born in Berkeley County, Virginia (now West Virginia), on the 11th of September, 1777. In 1779 he removed with his father to Pennsylvania, and from there in 1780 to Kentucky. In 1799 he was a member of the Kentucky Constitutional Convention, and was afterward a member of the Kentucky Legislature. In 1806 he was appointed to the Supreme Bench of that State, and in 1807 became chief-justice. He resigned in a short time, and removed to Nashville, Tennessee, where he soon became known as the ablest criminal lawyer in the Southwest. In 1811 he was elected to Congress as a War Democrat, and was re-elected in 1813, but resigned in the same year. He supported the war measures of President Madison so earnestly and ably that it became a common



FELIX GRUNDY.

saying of those opposed to the War of 1812, that it was instigated by Madison, Grundy, and the devil. He opposed most of the relief and stay laws introduced into the Legislature of 1819-20, but he framed the bill of 1829, establishing the Loan Office or Bank of Tennessee. In 1827 he was defeated by John Bell for Congress, and in 1829 was elected to the United States Senate. In 1838 he entered Van Buren's Cabinet as Attorney-General, but resigned to go into the Senate again as successor to E. H. Foster, who had been forced to resign by instructions of the Legislature which he could not conscientiously obey. Grundy was a man of fine address, and was noted for the elegance of his style of living. He is universally acknowledged to have been the greatest advocate the Southwest has produced. He died in Nashville on the 19th of December, 1840.



CAVE JOHNSON.

213. *Cave Johnson* was born in Robertson County, Tennessee, on the 11th of January, 1793. He practiced law until 1820, when he became circuit judge. He was elected to Congress in 1829, and served until 1837, when he was defeated by Richard Cheatham because of his opposition to White. In 1845 he entered President Polk's Cabinet as Postmaster-General. From 1850 to 1859 he was president of the State Bank of Tennessee, and in this position exercised the most scrupulous care to prevent the bank from being used for partisan purposes. In 1863 he

was elected to the State Senate as a Unionist, but did not serve, on account of ill health. He died at Clarksville on the 23d of November, 1866.

214. *John Catron* was one of the leading figures in Tennessee politics, and was one of the few men upon whom Jackson relied in his attempt to make Tennessee vote against White. He was a man of very strong mind, and could on occasion be bitter and sarcastic. During the fight which Jackson made on the United States Bank, Catron wrote some open letters on the subject which attracted universal attention. He was born in Wythe County, Virginia, in 1778. As a boy he was fond of books. In 1812 he removed to Tennessee, where he studied law. He served through the New Orleans campaign, and was said to have been at that time rather wild and reckless. He was elected State's attorney by the Legislature. He gained a wide-spread reputation as a chancery lawyer, in 1824 was elevated to the Supreme Bench of the State, and was chief-justice from 1830 to 1836. On the bench he was arbitrary and dictatorial. In March, 1837, he was placed by Jackson upon the Supreme Bench of the United States, and served in that position until his death, which occurred at Nashville on the 8th of May, 1865.

215. *George W. Campbell* was born in North Carolina in 1768. He received a good education, and graduated at Princeton. He was a member of Congress from 1803 to 1809, when he was elected to the State Supreme Court. In 1811 he resigned this position for a seat in the United States Senate, which he left to accept a place in President Monroe's Cabinet. In 1815 he returned to the Senate, remaining there till April, 1818, when he accepted the position of

minister to Russia. He returned home in 1820, and retired from public life until 1831, when he was appointed on the French Spoliations Claims Commission. He died at Nashville, February 17, 1848.

216. *John Haywood*, a friend and contemporary of Campbell, was not only a distinguished lawyer and judge, like Campbell, but was also an historian of Tennessee. To him and to Ramsey and Putnam the children of Tennessee are indebted for the accounts of their forefathers in the last century and of the early settlements in this State. Haywood was born in Halifax County, North Carolina, in 1753. He studied law, and in 1791 was made attorney-general of the State. In 1804 he was made judge of the Supreme Court. In 1809 he resigned this office to defend James Glasgow against the charge of having, as secretary of state, issued fraudulent land-warrants. This action made Haywood so unpopular that he was forced to leave North Carolina. He came to Tennessee in 1810, and in 1812 was elevated to the Supreme Bench, where he remained until his death in 1826. His decisions introduced order into the intricate land system of Tennessee, and he was one of the ablest judges that ever sat on the bench in the Southwest. He is the father of Tennessee history, and wrote two valuable books on the early history of Tennessee, besides a number of law-books. He died at Nashville in December, 1826.

217. *J. G. M. Ramsey* was born in Knox County, Tennessee, March 25, 1797, and was of Scotch descent. In 1820 he began the practice of medicine. In 1823 he removed to a country place near the junction of the Holston and French Broad Rivers. Here he wrote much upon the subject of agriculture, internal improve-

ments, and public schools. He was one of the chief promoters of the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad. He was one of the founders of the East Tennessee Horticultural and Antiquarian Society, and was its corresponding secretary. For many years he was a member of the board of trustees of the Hampden-Sidney Academy. He was also a member of the board of trustees of Blount College, which afterward became East Tennessee College and finally the University of Tennessee. In 1845 he published his "Annals of Tennessee." This work at once took rank as one of the ablest and most comprehensive histories ever devoted to an individual State. It closes with the year 1800. During the war, Dr. Ramsey was a quasi-member of the Confederate Congress, and was appointed Confederate tax-collector of the State of Tennessee, but declined. He died at Knoxville on the 11th of April, 1884.

218. *A. W. Putnam* was born in Ohio, March 11, 1799. He was a great-grandson of General Israel Putnam, the Revolutionary hero. He studied law, and began the practice of his profession at Natchez, Mississippi. From there he removed to Nashville, where he devoted himself to literary pursuits. He was the author of many essays and magazine articles, but his chief fame is founded on his "History of Middle Tennessee." He was at one time president of the Tennessee Historical Society. He died on the 20th of January, 1869.

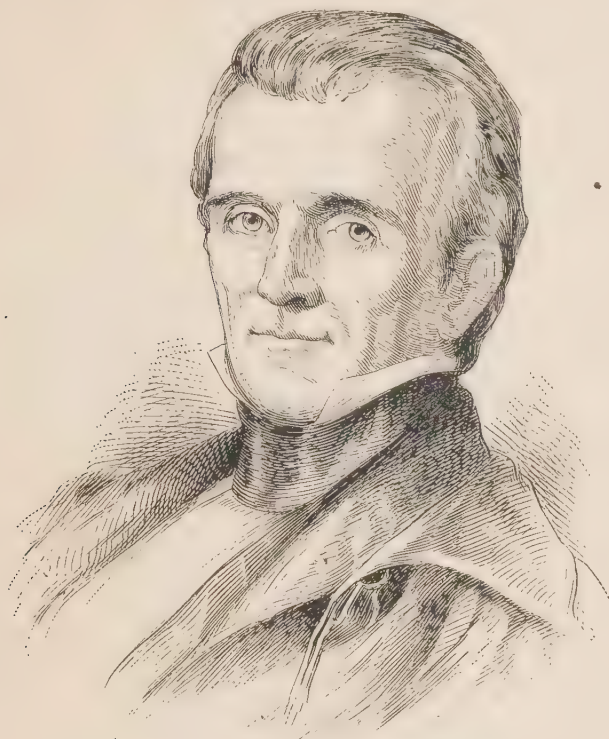
219. *The defeat of White* enraged the people of Tennessee, and made an opening for the Whig party of which they were not slow to take advantage. When the White-Van-Buren contest began, most people regarded it as almost an insult to be called a Whig.

But after White's defeat there were as many Whigs as Democrats, if not more. Those who had gone over to the Whig party were strengthened in their opposition to the Democratic party by the contest of 1837 between Newton Cannon and Robert Armstrong for the governorship, in which the issues of the year before were fought over again. Cave Johnson was defeated for Congress, and Polk was saved only by the pride which his constituents had in his national prominence. The division between the two parties was rendered permanent by the canvass of Polk against Cannon for the governorship in 1839 and by the resignation of White and Foster in 1840, to which they were forced by instructions from the Legislature which they could not conscientiously obey. In addition to this, after Jackson's retirement from the Presidency and return to the Hermitage, his homestead near Nashville, he remained an interested spectator of the political events of the day, and his counsel was eagerly sought by the Democratic leaders. He felt sore over the fact that White had carried Tennessee in spite of his exertions for Van Buren, and he determined to redeem his native State from the Whigs. The man who was elected to lead the Democratic forces in this work was peculiarly adapted to the difficult task. In 1839 the candidates for the governorship of Tennessee were Newton Cannon, who was serving his second term, and James K. Polk, who was Speaker of the National House of Representatives.

220. *James Knox Polk* was born in Mecklenburgh County, North Carolina, on the 2d of November, 1795, and was of Scotch-Irish descent. He moved with his father to Tennessee in 1806, gradu-

219. What strengthened the Whigs? What of the canvass between Polk and Cannon in 1839? What part did Jackson take? Who were the candidates in 1839 for the governorship? 220. Give an account of James K. Polk.

ated with high honor at the University of North Carolina in 1818, studied law under Felix Grundy, began practice at Columbia, in 1820 was clerk of the Tennessee Senate, and became a member of



JAMES K. POLK.

the Legislature in 1823. He was elected to Congress in 1825, and served continuously until 1839. He was Speaker of the House for four years, from 1835 to 1839. In 1839 he defeated Newton Cannon for the governorship of Tennessee, but was defeated in 1841 and

again in 1843 by James C. Jones. In 1840 he was nominated by the Legislature of Tennessee for the Vice-Presidency. In 1844 he was nominated by the Democrats for the Presidency, and was elected, defeating Henry Clay. He died at Nashville on the 15th of June, 1849.

CHAPTER XXII.

POLK AND CANNON AND THE WHIGS.

221. *The contest between Polk and Cannon* was heated, and feeling ran high. Cannon was a slow, ponderous speaker, without any fancy or fine rhetoric. He was of a very serious cast of mind, and talked as if he were pleading in a chancery law-suit. Polk, on the other hand, was an able stump-speaker. In fact, he first taught politicians the art of debating questions in a lively and interesting manner. He had a large number of anecdotes, and he frequently raised such laughter at Cannon's expense that the latter became intensely mortified,—at one time, indeed, abandoning the canvass, though he was compelled to resume it again. Polk was quick at retort, and had a trick of admitting a statement of his opponent and then turning it against him. He was not a great orator, and he never indulged in the high-flown style of speaking that characterized most of the American orators of that day. But he thoroughly understood what-

221. What of the feeling during the Polk-Cannon contest? What kind of speaker was Cannon? Polk?

ever he discussed, and he knew how to make the best of his side, and how to show the weak points of his opponent's, and he could tell laughable anecdotes that illustrated some point. Polk is entitled to the credit of being the founder of the art of stump-speaking. The result of the canvass was Polk's election. In this contest Cannon was an avowed Whig. This was the first time the two parties engaged in a direct struggle for control of the State of Tennessee. White never admitted that he was a member of the Whig party.

222. The prominence of Tennessee in national politics from 1839 to 1856, when the State for the first time since Jackson's election declared itself on the Democratic side in a Presidential contest, was as great as that of New York, and greater than that of Indiana in the present day. It happened that Tennessee held elections in odd years. Thus it became a kind of skirmishing ground, and each party was anxious to carry it on account of the moral influence the result would exert the year following. When, therefore, the Democrats carried the State in 1839 for Polk, they had no fear of being defeated in 1840.

223. The Whigs, however, were not disheartened by the result of 1839, and at once began preparations for 1840. The difference in the principles of the two parties was very great, but this was not the sole cause of the enthusiasm which was displayed in all the political contests in Tennessee at that time. The Whigs favored a Bank of the United States and works of internal improvement. They believed that no foreign goods should be allowed to come into this

221. What of Polk as a stump-speaker? Who was elected? Was this a Whig and a Democratic fight? Was White a Whig? 222. What of Tennessee's prominence from 1839 to 1856? What was the result of its holding elections in odd years? Did the Democrats have any fears as to 1840? 223. Were the Whigs disheartened? What were the principles of the Whigs?

country, to compete on equal terms with goods made here; they therefore favored putting a high tariff on all articles imported. They also favored the policy of distributing among the States the money received from the sale of public lands, after the public debt was paid. The Democrats opposed most of these things, on the ground that the Constitution did not provide for them. But while the two parties differed radically on all these great questions, the personal popularity of two men, each the leader of his party, added much excitement to the struggle. One was Jackson, the leader of the Democrats, who had been President of the United States, and the other was Henry Clay, who wanted to be President. In 1840 the Whigs strongly favored the nomination of Clay, who was really the founder of the Whig party.

224. *The nomination of William Henry Harrison* for the Presidency in 1840 was a surprise and a disappointment to the Whigs of Tennessee. Harrison was a clear-headed man, who had been victorious in the Indian wars, having defeated Tecumseh at the battle of Tippecanoe; but he had none of the brilliant statesmanship or political experience of Clay. After a while, however, the Tennessee Whigs acquiesced in his nomination and spiritedly entered the canvass. The Democrats renominated Van Buren. But the affairs of the country were in a bad condition, and much of the wide-spread suffering was attributed to the policy of the Democratic party. There was a universal demand for a change in the administration of the affairs of the government.

223. What were the principles of the Democrats? What had much to do with political excitement in Tennessee? Who were the two leaders? 224. What of the nomination of Harrison in 1840? Who was Harrison? Whom did the Democrats nominate? What of the condition of the country?

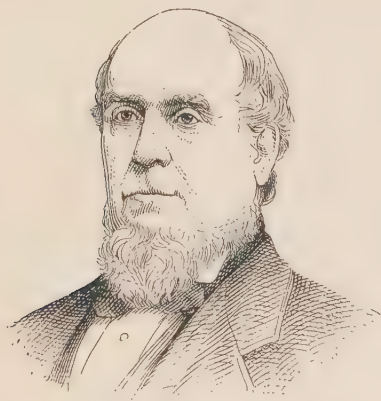
225. *The Democrats ridiculed Harrison at first.* Some one said he was fit for nothing but a clerkship, and that the height of his ambition should be to own a log cabin and have plenty of hard cider. The Whigs at once seized upon these phrases as their battle-cry. In some way, raccoons also became emblems of the supporters of Harrison. The Whigs refused to argue any of the public questions, but instead abused the Democrats, ridiculed Van Buren, and had great meetings and festivities, where log cabins were built, cider-barrels rolled about, and coons displayed. The greatest gathering of the kind was held at Nashville.

226. *The Whig convention of 1840* still lingers in tradition as one of the most curious as well as most beautiful spectacles ever seen in this country. This convention met at Nashville on the 17th of August. Henry Clay was invited to be present, and he accepted the invitation. The enthusiasm was increased by this event. There were representatives from all parts of the Union. Many counties in Tennessee, Kentucky, Alabama, and Arkansas sent delegations, some of them in handsome uniforms. In the procession which marched from Nashville to the place of meeting, there were open carriages filled with beautiful women, men on horseback, companies on foot, and a profusion of bright-colored banners, scarfs, rosettes, flags, and streamers. Clay made a speech which was received with deafening applause. The whole affair was so imposing and displayed so much enthusiasm on the part of the Whigs, that the Democrats began to lose heart. They were not surprised when Van Buren was beaten, and Harrison and Tyler—or, as they were styled in one of the Whig

225. What did the Democrats think of Harrison? What was he said to be fit for? What was the result of this remark? 226. Where was the Whig convention of 1840 held? Who was present? Describe the procession.

campaign songs, "Tippecanoe and Tyler too"—were elected President and Vice-President. Not the least remarkable feature of the contest of 1840 was the activity displayed by the newspapers.

227. *Jeremiah George Harris* was the most noted journalist in Tennessee at that time, and was a conspicuous leader of the Dem-



JEREMIAH GEORGE HARRIS.

ocratic party. He was born at Groton, Connecticut, on the 23d of October, 1809. When quite young, he edited the "New Bedford (Massachusetts) Gazette." During the White-Van-Buren contest it became evident that both the influential newspapers at Nashville would support White. The friends of Jackson determined to establish a weekly paper called the "Union."

Among the expedients resorted to in the attempt to redeem the State for Jackson by electing Polk governor, was the enlargement of the "Union" and its issue as a tri-weekly. Harris, who was noted for the brightness of his wit, was brought from Massachusetts and made its editor. In 1843 he went abroad as United States commercial agent. In 1844 he returned, and took charge of the "Union" in the Polk-Clay contest. In 1845 he was made disbursing officer of the navy, in which service he remained until after the war.

CHAPTER XXIII.

POLK AND JONES.

228. *The campaign of 1841*, in which Polk for the first time met his superior on the stump, and the campaign of 1843, which was a repetition of that of 1841, constitute what are known as the Polk-Jones contests. The defeat of Van Buren in 1840 gave the Whigs great encouragement, and they determined to spare no effort to carry Tennessee in 1841 against Polk, who was particularly disliked by them. The Democrats were not disheartened by the election of Harrison. They thought he had been elected in consequence of a popular frenzy which would soon pass away. Besides this, there was no Whig except John Bell who was supposed to be able to meet Polk on the stump upon equal terms. Political feeling ran high, and each party effected a thorough organization all over the State. So complete was this, that men were appointed in every neighborhood throughout the State to bring sick men to the polls on election-day. The organization of the Whigs was particularly complete. They needed only a candidate for the governorship who should be able to excite enthusiasm and to hold his own against Polk. As if by accident, such a candidate was nominated.

229. *James Chamberlain Jones* was the Whig nominee, and made a reputation as a stump-speaker in Tennessee which has never been surpassed. He was born in Davidson County, Tennessee, on the 20th of April, 1809. Losing his father while still a boy, his opportunity

228. What of the contest of 1841 for the governorship? What were the feelings of the Whigs? Was it thought possible to find a man to meet Polk on the stump? 229. Give an account of James C. Jones.

for acquiring an education was very much restricted. After becoming of age, he married and settled in Wilson County. In 1837 he



JAMES CHAMBERLAIN JONES.

was elected to the Legislature, and again in 1839. In 1840 he was an elector on the Harrison ticket. He was elected governor in 1841 and in 1843, and in 1848 was a delegate to the National Whig Convention. In 1850 he removed to Memphis, and upon the organization of the board of directors of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad he became the first president. He was elected to the United States Senate in 1852. After

the downfall of the Whigs he became a Democrat. He died at Memphis on the 29th of October, 1859.

230. *The nomination of Jones for governor* against Polk called forth much ridicule from the Democrats. Jones was tall, thin, and ungainly, and knew little about the issues of the day. But those who had heard him speak for Harrison in 1840 remembered that he spoke with facility, that he could make his audience laugh immoderately, and that he kept his opponent on the stump in constant hot water. He had a large fund of humorous anecdotes, which he told without a smile. The Whigs knew that Jones was no match for Polk in a serious debate, but they knew also that Jones could ridicule Polk effectively, and they admitted that they nominated "Lean Jimmy to get after Polk."

231. *In 1841 national questions* were much more discussed by Polk and Jones than those which merely concerned Tennessee. Among the important subjects upon which the two parties differed, that of a National or United States Bank was peculiarly prominent. The Whigs wished to establish a bank through which all the financial affairs of the government should be managed. The Democrats opposed this as unconstitutional and dangerous to the welfare of the people. In the discussion between Polk and Jones, the former generally made an able speech, treating in a statesman-like manner the great questions of government involved in the contest. Jones was manifestly unable to imitate his opponent in this respect; but he met Polk on his own ground, and served him as Polk had served Cannon two years before. He perverted his arguments, ridiculed his ideas, and told laughable anecdotes, many of them very appropriate. Everybody was anxious to hear Jones, and his unaffected manner and homely wit won favor from all. Immense crowds assembled to hear the two candidates; but Jones always won the sympathies of the audience. His election was considered a great triumph.

232. *The senatorial contest of 1841*, in which the "Immortal Thirteen" figured, took place between the Polk-Jones contest of 1841 and that of 1843. The Whigs and Democrats were so evenly balanced in the General Assembly that neither party had a decided majority. The Whigs justly claimed a majority of one. In the Senate were twelve Whigs and twelve Democrats and a man named Samuel Turney who was neutral and who for this reason had been elected

231. What of national questions in 1841? What is said of a National Bank? What kind of speech did Polk make? What kind did Jones make? Who was elected? 232. What other contest took place in 1841?

Speaker. The leader of the Democrats was Andrew Johnson. The Democrats, in order to gain Samuel Turney's vote, voted for his brother H. L. Turney for Senator. The House refused to agree to this, and the Senate thereupon refused to meet the House in joint session for the purpose of electing a United States Senator. By persisting in this course, they prevented an election; but they excited the indignation of the people. They also refused to confirm the nomination of twelve directors of the Bank of Tennessee, in order to keep the bank in the hands of the Democrats, who then had control. This still further increased the popular displeasure. The thirteen men who carried out this plan are still spoken of as the "Immortal Thirteen."

233. *The Polk-Jones contest of 1843* was in many respects a repetition of that of 1841, except that Polk was hampered by the indignation which had been excited by the course of the "Immortal Thirteen." The canvass was watched with great interest all over the Union, and the contest was frequently spoken of as the first skirmish of the Presidential battle of 1844. The election of Jones was greeted with enthusiasm by the Whigs in other States, and a Boston paper suggested that the Whigs should present him with a suitable gift. The defeat of Polk discouraged the Democrats generally, but most of all Polk himself and General Jackson. Polk, however, was regarded as too able a man to be seriously injured by a defeat in which there had been nothing disgraceful.

232. What did the Democrats do? Who was their leader? Whom did they favor for the Senate? What else did they do? What name was given them? 233. What of the Polk-Jones contest of 1843? What relation did it bear to the Presidential election of 1844? Who was elected?

CHAPTER XXIV.

PRESIDENT POLK AND THE MEXICAN WAR.

234. *In 1844 the memorable canvass* took place which seated a Tennessean for the second time in the White House. It was regarded as a foregone conclusion that Martin Van Buren would be renominated by the Democrats. The great question at issue was the annexation of Texas. The Southern and most of the Northern Democrats were in favor of this course. The question of slavery was now beginning to become prominent. The South favored slavery, and a majority of the North were willing to leave it undisturbed. But there was a powerful and earnest minority in the North who opposed it bitterly. The slave-holders wanted to annex Texas, as this would add a new territory for the extension of slavery. The growth of the West, in which there were but few slaves, was a menace to the power of the South in Congress. Once in a minority, the Southern leaders felt that it would not be long before slavery would be abolished. With Texas as a State, having two Senators, and, if it were divided, still more, the South could reasonably hope to maintain itself. To be opposed to the annexation of Texas, therefore, was to be opposed to slavery. Martin Van Buren was certain of the nomination in 1844, when he published a letter declaring his opposition to the annexation of Texas. The Democrats from the South refused to vote for him, and in the con-

234. What happened in 1844? Who was regarded as the probable nominee of the Democratic party? What great question was at issue? What effect did slavery have on the question of annexation? What was the result of Van Buren's letter?

vention, after a short contest, James K. Polk, of Tennessee, was nominated. The Whigs nominated Clay. He was supposed to be hostile to the annexation of Texas. But he wrote a letter in which he defined his position, and which the Northern opponents of annexation construed to mean that he favored it.

235. *The nomination of Polk* was received with great enthusiasm by the Democrats in Tennessee, and perhaps with equal pleasure by the Whigs, who determined to serve him in his own State as he had served White in 1836. The canvass was sharply contested. Bell was especially active. But the Democrats had the advantage not only of a thorough organization, but also of a definite policy. Their watchword was "Polk, Dallas, and Texas." Dallas was the candidate for the Vice-Presidency. The tariff was also hotly debated, and Polk on the 15th of June wrote the oft-quoted letter to Kane of Pennsylvania, in which he disavowed any hostility to protection of American industries within the limits of the tariff rate of duty necessary to collect money enough to pay the expenses of the government. Another striking incident of this contest in Tennessee was the "Great Whig Convention" of April 21, which met at Nashville. It was even more imposing and beautiful than the Whig Convention of 1840. It was thought that the vote for Clay and Polk would be very close, and many expressed the belief that the election would be decided by the vote of Tennessee. It was a matter of general surprise, therefore, when it became known that Polk had lost Tennessee and yet had been elected President. This

234. Whom did the Democrats nominate? The Whigs? What letter did Clay write? 235. How did the Tennessee Democrats receive Polk's nomination? The Whigs? Why? What was the Democratic watchword? What of the Kane letter? What of the Great Whig Convention of 1844? Did Polk carry Tennessee?

is the only time in the history of American politics that a successful candidate for the Presidency failed to carry his own State. Clay had a majority of 113 votes.

236. *Polk's administration* was, in its results, the most brilliant the country has ever had. As Jefferson's administration gave us the South and the Northwest, Polk's administration gave us the West and the Southwest. There was a dispute between England and America as to the boundary line between Canada and the United States. The latter claimed to the line of $54^{\circ} 40'$ north latitude, and many people said that if necessary they would fight for this claim. Hence came the saying "fifty-four-forty or fight." Great Britain claimed that the proper line was the Columbia River. In June, 1846, a compromise treaty was made by which the forty-ninth parallel was established as the boundary line. The Whigs taunted the Democrats for abandoning their platform of "fifty-four-forty or fight." The annexation of Texas was secured by the Mexican War, which took place under Polk's administration, and which Polk was said to have forced upon the country. By this war, parts of Colorado and Wyoming, and all of California, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, and New Mexico, were added to the territory of the United States.

237. *The Mexican War* began in 1846 and closed with the fall of the city of Mexico in September, 1847. The part which Tennessee played in this war was brilliant and confirmed its claim to the title of the "Volunteer State." Governor A. V. Brown in 1846

236. What is said of Polk's administration? What great events took place during that time? 237. When did the Mexican War begin? When did it close? What part did Tennessee take? What is one of Tennessee's titles?

issued a call for twenty-eight hundred volunteers in Tennessee. Thirty thousand offered their services. The immediate cause of the war was a conflict between American and Mexican troops on the Rio Grande. The western boundary line between Texas and Mexico was in dispute. The former claimed that it was the Rio Grande, the latter that it was the Nueces River. General Zachary Taylor in 1846, acting under the orders of President Polk, took possession of the strip of land between these two streams. In obeying these orders, some of Taylor's troops were killed by the Mexicans. Meeting the Mexicans at Palo Alto, Taylor defeated them after a stubborn contest. The day following he resumed his march, and, coming upon the Mexican army at Resaca de la Palma, again defeated it. The result of these hostilities was the formal declaration of war by the United States. Taylor remained at Matamoras until the autumn of 1846. After leaving Matamoras, he fell upon the Mexicans at Monterey, and after four days' fighting captured the city. Santa Anna at the head of twenty thousand men, an army four times as large as Taylor's, marched against him, and the two met at Buena Vista in February, 1847. Taylor was again victorious. General Winfield Scott was not less successful in Central than General Taylor had been in Northeastern Mexico. He laid siege to Vera Cruz in March, 1847, and on its capture at once took up his march for the city of Mexico. At Cerro Gordo he was attacked by the Mexicans under Santa Anna, who had recently been defeated

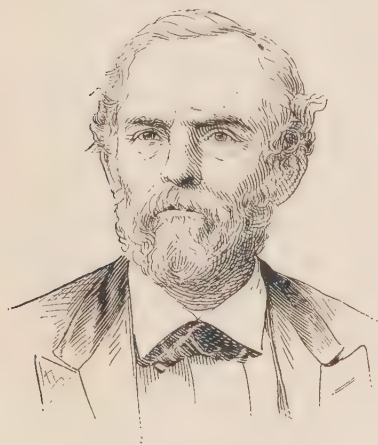
237. How many volunteers did Governor Brown call for? How many offered? What was the immediate cause of the war? What battles were fought? Who commanded the American troops? Who was victorious at Monterey? What of the battle of Buena Vista? Who commanded the Mexicans? Who commanded in Central Mexico? When did he capture Vera Cruz? Where was he attacked by Santa Anna?

by General Taylor. General Scott was not less triumphant than General Taylor had been, and defeated Santa Anna overwhelmingly. He continued his march toward the city of Mexico, until he arrived at Puebla. Here he spent some of the hot summer months, setting out again in August. The city of Mexico lies in the midst of a bowl-like valley. Arriving at the edge of this valley, General Scott avoided the main road, which had been strongly fortified by the Mexicans, and advanced upon the city by an unexpected route. The fighting began at a point about ten miles from the Mexican capital. In one day the American troops won five battles. This glorious day was the 20th of August, 1847. The first action was the storming of Contreras, a fort. The second was the storming of San Antonio, a village. The third was the taking of one of the strongly fortified heights of Churubusco, and the fourth was the taking of the other. The fifth was the utter rout of Santa Anna, who had marched out from the city of Mexico. General Scott now laid siege to the capital. Chapultepec, one of its defences, was the strongest fortified point held by the Mexicans. Scott first took a small adjacent fort named Molino del Rey. In a few days he stormed Chapultepec itself. The ascent was so steep that his men in many places were forced to use scaling-ladders. The Mexicans resisted desperately, and made an unsuccessful attempt to blow up the fort with everybody in it, whether friend or foe. On the 14th of September, 1847, Scott marched into the city of Mexico, and the war was at an end. Among the Tennesseans who particu-

237. Who was victorious? Toward what point did he advance? How many battles did the Americans win in one day? What was the day? What were the battles? What was the strongest point held by the Mexicans? Describe its capture by the Americans. When did General Scott capture the city of Mexico?

larly distinguished themselves were W. T. Haskell, Wm. B. Campbell, Gideon J. Pillow, William Trousdale, and B. F. Cheatham. William B. Bate fought as a private through the war.

238. *Gideon Johnson Pillow* was born in Williamson County, Tennessee, on the 8th of June, 1806. He graduated at the University of Nashville in 1827, studied law, and was admitted to the bar



GIDEON JOHNSON PILLOW.

of Columbia. He was a delegate to the convention of 1844 which nominated James K. Polk. In 1846 he was made brigadier-general of Tennessee Volunteers, serving first under General Taylor and then under General Scott at Vera Cruz. He distinguished himself during the siege of this place, and was one of the commissioners appointed to receive the surrender. At Cerro Gordo he had command of the right wing of the American army, and was wounded. In April,

1847, he was made major-general, and was conspicuous for his gallant conduct at Churubusco, Molino del Rey, and Chapultepec. He was severely wounded in the latter engagement. Having been accused of insubordination, he was tried and acquitted. After the Mexican War he returned to Tennessee and resumed the practice of law. In 1852 he was recommended by the State Democratic Convention for nomination to the Vice-Presidency, and in the Baltimore Convention

237. Who were among the Tennesseans who distinguished themselves in the Mexican War? 238. Give an account of Gideon J. Pillow.

he received twenty-five votes. When the War between the States began, he raised a regiment of volunteers for the Confederate service, and was made brigadier-general. He was in command at the battle of Belmont, November 7, 1861. He was second in command at Fort Donelson, having refused to accept the chief command, and when the fort was besieged by General Grant he escaped before its capture. He afterward served under General Beauregard in the Southwest. After the war he practiced law at Memphis, and died on the 8th of October, 1878.

CHAPTER XXV.

THE TWO BROWNS.

239. *The candidates for the governorship in 1845* were Aaron V. Brown, who had been nominated by the Democrats, and Ephraim H. Foster, who had been put forward by the Whigs. The election of Polk to the Presidency had somewhat dampened the ardor of the Whigs, and Foster was the only man of prominence and ability in their party who could be induced to make what all regarded as "a losing fight." The leading topics of discussion, in addition to those usually at issue between the two parties, were the annexation of Texas and the Oregon question. The unequivocal position of the Democrats on both issues gave them a decided advantage. Brown had been a Democrat from the first, and his record was consistent. Foster, on

239. Who were the candidates for the governorship in 1845? What were the leading topics of discussion? What was Foster's record?

the contrary, was what Jackson and George Harris called "a new Whig." He had been opposed to protection, and as late as 1839 had said that it was a system that stole from unconscious purses.

240. *Aaron Vail Brown* was born in Brunswick County, Virginia, on the 15th of August, 1795. He received a good education, and was a graduate of the University of North Carolina. His parents removed to Giles County, Tennessee, in 1813. He studied law at Nashville under Judge Trimble, and, having obtained his license,



AARON VAIL BROWN.

began practice there. Shortly afterward he returned to Giles County. Polk was practicing law at Columbia in Maury County, and the two formed a partnership. Brown was frequently a member of the Tennessee Legislature, and was an ardent supporter of all the plans of the Jacksonians. In 1839 he was elected to Congress, and served three successive terms. He was elected governor in 1845, but was

defeated in 1847. In 1848 he was a candidate for Presidential elector from the State at large. In 1850 he was a member of the celebrated Southern Convention which met at Nashville and which alarmed the country by the utterance of disloyal sentiments, whose existence in the South became patent then for the first time. In 1852 he was a delegate to the Baltimore Convention, where he drew up the platform upon which Pierce was elected. In the National

Democratic Convention of 1856 he received twenty-nine votes for the nomination to the Vice-Presidency. He entered Buchanan's Cabinet as Postmaster-General. He died in Washington on the 8th of March, 1859.

241. *Ephraim H. Foster* was born near Bardstown, Kentucky, on the 17th of September, 1794. He removed with his father, Robert C. Foster, to Davidson County, Tennessee, in 1797. He graduated in 1813 at the University of Nashville, studied law, and was admitted to the bar of Nashville. He took part in the Creek War, and was General Jackson's private secretary. After the war he resumed the practice of law, and in 1817 formed a partnership with Francis B. Fogg. He was at various times a member of the General Assembly, and during his terms of service was generally Speaker of the House. In 1833 he was a candidate for the United States Senatorship, but was defeated by Felix Grundy. In 1837 he was elected to succeed Grundy in the Senate for the term beginning in March, 1839. Upon Grundy's resignation in 1838 he was appointed by Governor Cannon to serve for the remainder of his unexpired term. But the election of Polk and of a Democratic General Assembly again wrested the control of the State from the Whigs, and, receiving instructions which he could not obey, Foster resigned on the 15th of November,



EPHRAIM H. FOSTER.

1839. In 1840 he was a candidate for the electorship for the State at large on the Harrison ticket. In 1841 he was defeated for the United States Senate by the "Immortal Thirteen," but in 1843 was elected, and served until 1845. In the latter year he was defeated for the governorship by A. V. Brown. He died on the 14th of September, 1854.

242. *The canvass between Brown and Foster* was closely watched by the whole nation. It was looked upon as involving the endorsement of the measures of President Polk's administration. Brown was a better speaker than Foster; and, in addition to this, the latter's change of opinion upon the tariff and his half-hearted support of the annexation of Texas presented weak points which his opponent was not slow to attack. In speaking of the broad extent of American territory, Brown compared it to the vision which Moses had seen when he stood on the top of Mount Pisgah, and called on his countrymen to swear that they would never surrender one acre of the goodly heritage at the dictation of any potentate on earth. This was while the Democrats were insisting on "fifty-four-forty or fight." Brown was elected by a majority of 1470 votes.

243. *When the General Assembly met*, it was found that the Democrats had a small majority, but they were not harmonious. Harvey M. Watterson was elected Speaker of the Senate after one hundred and thirty-eight ballots had been taken. The Democrats had a right to expect that they would elect a Democratic Senator.

242. What of the contest between Brown and Foster? Their style of speaking? What use did Brown make of the vision Moses saw on Mount Pisgah? Who was elected? 243. Who had a majority in the General Assembly? Who was elected Speaker of the Senate?

A. O. P. Nicholson was nominated by a conference composed of a large majority of the Democrats. But Hopkins L. Turney refused to submit his name to this caucus. He was the same man that the Democrats had tried to force upon the Whigs in 1841. The Whigs now turned the tables upon their opponents: they secured from Turney a promise to vote against certain measures which would be favored by the Democrats in the United States Senate. The solid Whig vote joined to the votes of six Democrats elected Turney. But he never wielded any influence in the National Legislature, and was distrusted by both parties.

244. *The gubernatorial contest of 1847* in Tennessee was one of peculiar prominence. Gentry had previously said, "The political position which Tennessee then takes will exert a powerful, perhaps a controlling, influence upon the great contest of 1848." The Democrats of course renominated A. V. Brown. It was taken for granted that Polk would use the influence of the National Government to elect A. V. Brown, but there is no proof that he did so. Among the Whigs, the most popular names were Gustavus A. Henry, M. P. Gentry, and Neill S. Brown. Gentry soon withdrew. Henry was very popular in the State, and both he and Neill Brown had won their spurs by a spirited though unsuccessful canvass against two leading Democrats—Henry against Cave Johnson, and Neill S. Brown against A. V. Brown. Neill Brown was eventually put forward by the Whigs.

243. Whom did the Democrats want for the Senate? Who was elected? By what means? 244. What of the gubernatorial contest of 1847? What had Gentry said of it? Who was the Democratic nominee? Who were the Whigs that desired the nomination? Who was nominated by the Whigs?

245. *Neill S. Brown* was born on the 18th of April, 1810, in Giles County, Tennessee. In 1834 he



NEILL S. BROWN.

went to Texas, returning in time to join in the Florida campaign against the Seminole Indians, and taking a prominent part in the battle of Mud Creek. In 1836 he was on the White electoral ticket, and in 1837 was elected to the Legislature. In 1843 he was nominated for Congress against A. V. Brown, and, although defeated, he reduced his competitor's majority. He also established his reputation as an effective stump-speaker, and

was on Clay's electoral ticket in 1844. He was governor from 1847 to 1849, and was defeated for re-election by William Trousdale. In 1850 he was sent to Russia as American minister. In 1855 he was again elected to the Legislature, of which body he became Speaker, and he was a member of the Constitutional Convention which met in 1870. He was an earnest advocate of public education. He died at Nashville in 1886.

246. *The Whigs now had the advantage*, as the Democrats had had in 1845. The Oregon difficulty had been settled without either the "fifty-four-forty" or the "fight." Many of the Democrats, and among them A. V. Brown himself, had ridiculed the idea of a war with Mexico, and in his canvass against Foster, Brown had often

245. Give an account of Neill S. Brown. 246. Who had the advantage? What of Oregon?

asked, "Where is your war?" But in 1847 a decided change had taken place. The Oregon question had been settled by giving up the difference between 49° and $54^{\circ} 40'$. Neill S. Brown recalled Governor Brown's eloquent allusion to Mount Pisgah, and ridiculed the Democrats for having broken the very pledge which his competitor had so solemnly called on them to make in 1845. The Mexican War was being prosecuted with much bloodshed, and, referring to A. V. Brown's question of 1845, "Where is your war?" he now triumphantly pointed to the southwest, and exclaimed, "Here is your war!" Neill S. Brown was elected by a majority of 1015 votes.

CHAPTER XXVI.

SLAVERY, AND THE SOUTHERN CONVENTION.

247. *The Presidential contest of 1848* was between Lewis Cass, who was nominated by the Democrats, and Zachary Taylor, who was nominated by the Whigs. In this contest the question of slavery played an important part, and from that time until it resulted in the greatest civil war of modern years it assumed a more prominent position in each canvass. Perhaps this issue was made more prominent by the fact that neither of the great parties seemed to be willing to say much about it. But, in spite of this fact, the

246. What of the war with Mexico? How did Neill S. Brown turn the tables on A. V. Brown? Who was elected? 247. Who were the candidates for the Presidency in 1848? What question played an important part in this contest?

election in 1848 was decided by those whose votes were cast solely in accordance with their views on this subject.

248. *Slavery*, or the ownership of the negro race, existed in the United States prior to the Civil War. It prevailed at one time in nearly all the colonies, but had gradually been abolished until it remained only south of Mason and Dixon's line, or a line run between Pennsylvania and Maryland by Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon. It is probable that slavery would never have gained such a foothold in the South, had it not been for the existence of cotton and the invention of the various machines for ginning and for spinning and weaving it. Whitney's cotton-gin was the most important of these. Slave labor had become very profitable, and there was great eagerness on the part of Southern planters to own large numbers of slaves. The Constitution of the United States recognized slavery, and hence it was a legal institution. But there was a great difference of opinion as to the power of Congress to regulate slavery in the Territories, and even as to the power of an individual State to prevent slaves from being brought within its borders.

249. *In the Territories first formed*, those in the Northwest were allowed to exclude slavery, but in the Act by which North Carolina ceded to the United States the territory south of the river Ohio, a part of which became Tennessee, it was expressly stipulated that Congress should pass no law forbidding slavery within its limits. In 1819 the Territory of Missouri applied for admission to the

248. What is meant by slavery? Where did it once exist? What is Mason and Dixon's line? What effect did cotton and its manufacture have on slavery? How was slavery treated by the Constitution of the United States? Upon what was there a difference of opinion? 249. What of the Territories first formed? What of the territory south of the river Ohio? What is said of Missouri and its admission to the Union?

Union. The Northern members opposed its admission under a State Constitution which permitted slavery. Finally it was admitted in 1820, by means of a compromise, known as the Missouri Compromise, which provided that Missouri should be admitted as a slave State, but that thereafter slavery should be permitted south of the line of $36^{\circ} 30'$ only, and prohibited north of that. From this time forward, the admission of every new State gave rise to a bitter discussion of the slavery question, and it became manifest that the prejudice of the North against slavery was growing stronger every year, whilst it was equally apparent that the South was determined to allow no interference with it. The majority of the States opposed to slavery became greater from one Congress to another. In the Senate, the North and the South were about evenly balanced. But after the admission of Texas, the territory which the slave-holding States could control was practically exhausted, whilst the North had still a vast territory in the West and Northwest. The leaders of the South saw clearly that unless they could have slavery admitted into the Northwestern territory, which could not be done except in violation of the Missouri Compromise, they would lose their balance of power in the Senate. They therefore favored the repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

250. *The Democrats failed to carry Tennessee* for Lewis Cass. Taylor was a popular hero who his friends claimed had been unjustly treated by Polk. He was a slave-holder himself, and the slave-

249. What was the Missouri Compromise? What happened when a new State asked to be admitted to the Union? What of the States opposed to slavery? What was the result of the admission of Texas? What remained to the non-slaveholding States? Why was the South in favor of repealing the Missouri Compromise? 250. Who was elected President in 1848?

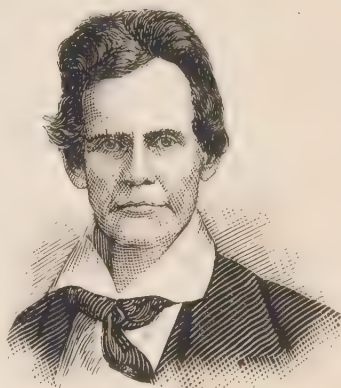
holders preferred him to Cass, who was not. The Whigs, who nominated Taylor, adopted no platform, and the convention that put forward Lewis Cass voted down a proposition favoring slavery. The candidate of the Free-Soil or anti-slavery Democrats in the North was Martin Van Buren, who since his defeat in 1840 had been living quietly in New York, and enough Democrats voted for him to give the vote of New York State to the Whig candidate.

251. *The contest for the governorship of Tennessee in 1849* was between Neill S. Brown, who had been renominated by the Whigs, and William Trousdale. The questions at issue were practically the same as those of the Presidential contest of the year before, except that the slavery agitation had very little to do with the State canvass. Nobody in Tennessee thought of attacking slavery at this time. Trousdale was from Sumner County, and had long been distinguished in the State for his purity of character and for his bravery as a soldier. His popular name was "the War-Horse of Sumner County."

252. *William Trousdale* was born September 23, 1790, in Orange County, North Carolina. He was of Scotch-Irish descent. In 1796 his family removed to Tennessee. He had left school to take part in the Creek War, and was at Tallashatchie and Talladega. During this campaign he performed the daring feat of swimming the Tennessee River on horseback, though he could not swim himself. He was also at Pensacola and New Orleans under Jackson. He was elected to the State Senate in 1835, and in 1836 became major-general of volunteers. He fought through the Florida or Seminole War of

250. What is said of Taylor? Who nominated Martin Van Buren? 251. Who were the candidates for the governorship in 1849? What of slavery in Tennessee? 252. Give an account of William Trousdale.

1836. He was defeated in 1837 for Congress. In 1840 he was a Van Buren elector. He distinguished himself in the Mexican War, and took part in the battles of Contreras, Churubusco, Molino del Rey, and Chapultepec, receiving two wounds in the last engagement. The President made him brigadier-general by brevet in the United States army for gallant and meritorious conduct at Chapultepec. In 1849 he was elected governor of Tennessee, but was defeated in 1851. In May, 1852, President Pierce appointed him minister to Brazil. He died March 27, 1872.



WILLIAM TROUSDALE.

253. *In May, 1850, the Southern Convention met at Nashville.* The Whigs said the object of this convention was to inaugurate a Southern Confederacy. After Taylor's inauguration as President, the slavery question had become more prominent than ever before. In order to effect the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, the idea of "squatter sovereignty" was advanced, which was that Congress, in view of the fact that the Constitution recognized slavery, had no right to prohibit it in any of the Territories. A squatter was a man who settled or "squatted" on a piece of public land and made it his by that very act, as soon as he could get the necessary papers from the government. Of course he had a right to take his property with him wherever he went, and slaves were property. The advocates of

253. When did the Southern Convention meet? Where? What was done to repeal the Missouri Compromise? What was squatter sovereignty?

this idea held that each State could regulate slavery to suit itself. In February, 1850, California applied for admission to the Union under a constitution prohibiting slavery. This was a great blow to the "squatter sovereignty" men, who had thought that the application of the principle would be entirely within their power. In order to effect a compromise of conflicting interests and opinions, Henry Clay drew up a plan containing several propositions, which became the basis of the Compromise of 1850. It was bitterly opposed by the extreme pro-slavery men as well as the extreme anti-slavery men, each seeing in it some sacrifice of principle. In order to restore



ANDREW JACKSON DONELSON.

harmony upon this subject in the South, a celebrated Tennessean—Andrew Jackson Donelson—brought about a meeting of representatives of Southern States at Nashville.

254. *Andrew Jackson Donelson* was born in Sumner County on the 25th of August, 1799. He graduated second in the class of 1820 at the United States Military Academy. From 1820 to 1822

he was aide-de camp to his uncle Andrew Jackson, whilst the latter was governor of the Territory of Florida. In 1822 he resigned his commission, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1823. When Jackson became President, Donelson was appointed his private secre-

253. What happened when California applied for admission to the Union? What did Henry Clay do? What came from this? Why was the Nashville convention called?

254. Give an account of A. J. Donelson.

tary. In 1844 he was sent as minister to the republic of Texas. In 1846 he was minister to Prussia, and in 1848 to the German Government. This latter office he resigned in 1849. In 1851 he became editor of the "Union" at Washington. In 1853 he abandoned the Democratic party, and in 1856 was on the ticket with Fillmore as Vice-Presidential nominee. After the war he practiced law in Memphis. He died in that city, June 26, 1871.

255. *The proceedings of the Southern Convention* soon showed that it was under the control of extreme pro-slavery men. It issued an address and adopted resolutions opposed in spirit to any law Congress might pass in any wise conflicting with the rights of slave-owners. The Compromise measures were denounced as a plain violation of the Constitution of the United States. The most conspicuous figures in this convention were all Democrats. Among those from Tennessee were A. V. Brown, who prepared the address, and A. O. P. Nicholson, who drew up the resolutions. The people of Tennessee, who had always been bitterly opposed to anything like secession or nullification, were amazed at the proceedings of this assembly. Donelson, who had been chiefly instrumental in having it called together, repudiated its action. The displeasure of the people of Tennessee was made manifest in the gubernatorial contest which took place in the year following (1851), between Trousdale and Campbell.

256. *William B. Campbell* was born near Nashville, February 1, 1807. He received a careful education, and studied law under

255. What did the proceedings at the Southern Convention show? What was done there? Who were the most conspicuous figures in the convention from Tennessee? How did it affect the people? What did Donelson do? How did the people manifest their displeasure? 256. Give an account of William B. Campbell.

his uncle, Governor David Campbell, of Virginia. In 1829 he was elected attorney-general, and in 1835 was a member of the Legisla-



WILLIAM B. CAMPBELL.

ture. In 1836 he was a captain in Trousdale's regiment, and fought through the Seminole War. From 1837 to 1843 he was a member of Congress. In 1847 he was elected colonel of the First Tennessee Regiment which served in the Mexican War. His command took part in the fights at Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, and Monterey. At the latter place he gave the command, "Boys, follow me," which has become one of the cele-

brated phrases in Tennessee history. His regiment under his leadership won the nickname of the "Bloody First." After the Mexican War, he was judge of the Fourth Circuit Court of Tennessee. In 1851 he was nominated by the Whigs for the governorship, and was elected. In 1857 he was again elected to the circuit-judgeship. He opposed the secession of Tennessee from the Union, and refused to take the command of the Tennessee troops in the civil war. President Lincoln gave him a commission as brigadier-general in the Union army, but he resigned without having seen active service. He was elected to Congress in 1865. He died at his residence on the 19th of August, 1867.

257. *Campbell and Trousdale* were very much like each other in character. Both were men of great courage, both were rigidly hon-

est and true to their principles, both were clear and forcible speakers, and both were always in earnest. But the people were in a mood to resent the action of the Southern Convention, and Trousdale became the scapegoat. The convention that nominated him had adopted some vague resolutions of sympathy with the South Carolinians who were supposed to be disloyal to the government, and this confirmed the impression that the Democrats were hostile to the Union. Campbell was elected by a majority of 1660 votes.

258. *The national election in 1852* went overwhelmingly in favor of the Democrats, and yet of the States carried by the Whigs—but four in all—one was Tennessee. This was the more remarkable in view of the fact that one of the ablest and most prominent Whigs in the State, M. P. Gentry, had made a speech against the Whig candidate for President, General Winfield Scott, which the Democrats had used as a campaign document. The division among the Whigs upon the question of slavery, which was the cause of their downfall, was becoming more apparent every day.

CHAPTER XXVII.

ANDREW JOHNSON GOVERNOR.

259. *The contest of 1853* was between Gustavus A. Henry as the Whig candidate on one side, and Andrew Johnson as the Democratic candidate on the other. The latter had certain ideas as

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257. How did the Southern Convention affect Trousdale? Who was elected? 258. Which party carried Tennessee in 1852? What is said of Gentry? What of slavery? 259. Who were the candidates for the governorship in 1853?

regarded changes in the Constitution of the United States, which he for the most part made the subjects of his campaign speeches. He had begun life as a very poor boy, and had gradually risen to a high position. He was not popular with the leading members of his own party, but he had a strong hold upon the affections of the people.

260. *Andrew Johnson* was born at Raleigh, North Carolina, on the 29th of December, 1808. In May, 1826, he removed to Greeneville, Tennessee. He was a tailor by trade, and at an early age evinced an independent judgment and a sound understanding. In 1828, 1829, and 1830 he was alderman of Greeneville, and in the latter year became its mayor. In 1835 he was elected to the Legislature, where he opposed the general desire for internal improvements, which defeated him for re-election. But he was again elected in 1839. In 1836 he supported H. L. White for the Presidency, and was a warm friend of Bell, but refused to follow him into the Whig party. In 1840 he was on Van Buren's ticket as elector for the State at large. In 1841 he was in the State Senate, and was the leader of the "Immortal Thirteen" who prevented the election of a United States Senator by the Whigs. Among the propositions which he brought forward about this time was one that the basis of representation should rest on white votes, without regard to slaves. In 1843, Johnson was elected to Congress, and he remained there for ten successive years. He first urged the adoption of the Homestead Law. He supported the Compromise of 1850. In 1853 his Congressional district was so altered that the county in which he dwelt was thrown into a Whig district. This was done at the instance

of Gustavus Henry. Johnson announced himself a candidate for the governorship, and was elected, defeating Henry himself. In his first message he recommended legislation in the interest of the working classes, and in consequence became known as the "Mechanic

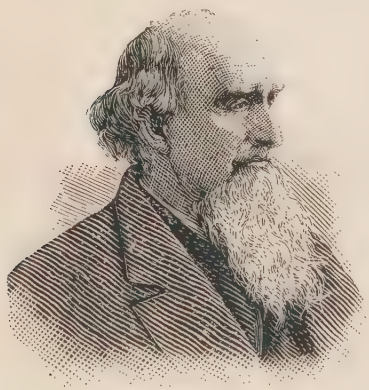


ANDREW JOHNSON.

Governor." He opposed the "Know-Nothing" movement. In 1855 he defeated Gentry for the governorship. In 1857 he was elected to the United States Senate, where he became conspicuous as a pronounced Union Democrat. When Tennessee seceded from the Union,

he retained his seat in the Senate. In March, 1862, he was appointed military governor of Tennessee. In June, 1864, he was nominated by the Republicans for Vice-President, and was elected. In April, 1865, he became President upon the death of Lincoln. Becoming involved in disputes with the Republican majority in Congress, he was impeached after a bitter contest, but was not convicted. Returning to Tennessee upon the close of his Presidential term, he was re-elected to the United States Senate, but died, after having served one term, near Carter's Station, on the 31st of July, 1875.

261. *Gustavus A. Henry* was born in Scott County, Kentucky, October 8, 1804. He received a thorough education, graduating from Transylvania University. In 1831 he was a member of the



GUSTAVUS A. HENRY.

Kentucky Legislature. He removed to Tennessee shortly after his marriage in 1833, and settled at Clarksville. In 1840 he was the Whig elector for that district, and in 1842 ran against Cave Johnson for Congress, making one of the most brilliant canvasses in the history of the State. He was elector for the State at large for the Whig party in 1844, 1848, and 1852. In 1850 he was a member of the Tennessee Legisla-

ture. In 1853 he ran against Andrew Johnson for the governorship of the State, but was defeated. When Tennessee seceded from the Union, Henry was elected to the Confederate Senate, of which

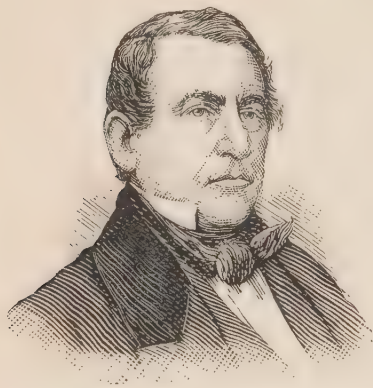
body he became a leading member. He died at Clarksville, September 10, 1880.

262. *In 1855 the candidates for the governorship* were M. P. Gentry and Andrew Johnson. The Whig party was, in national affairs, hopelessly divided upon the subject of slavery, the Southern Whigs generally voting with the Southern Democrats. About this time a new party began to make itself felt. This was called at first the American party. Its chief object was to change the naturalization laws so as to make it more difficult for foreigners to become American citizens, and to oppose the election of any foreign-born citizen to office. The organization was secret, and when asked about its objects and methods the invariable answer of the person questioned was that he "knew nothing about it." Through this the members of the party became known as the "Know-Nothings." At first they acted with the weaker party, but after the general growth of the organization in the South it was taken up by the majority of the Whigs. It continued in existence only a few years. Gentry was supported by the "Know-Nothings," but does not seem to have been a member of their organization.

263. *Meredith P. Gentry* was born in Rockingham County, North Carolina, on the 15th of September, 1809. In 1813 his father removed with him to Williamson County, Tennessee. He had little schooling, but was a steady reader. He soon attracted attention as an orator, and in 1835 and 1837 was elected to the State Legislature. In 1839 he was elected to Congress as a Whig. His first speech gave him a national reputation. His next was on the bill to prevent Fed-

262. Who were the candidates in 1855? What of a new party? Its name? Its object? Whom did it support? 263. Give an account of Meredith P. Gentry.

eral interference in local elections. This was republished and used as a campaign document in the Harrison-Van-Buren contest of 1840.



MEREDITH P. GENTRY.

When Gentry returned home, he was regarded as having been the most successful young member that had ever been in Congress. He was re-elected in 1841, but on account of the death of his wife he refused to stand for re-election in 1843. He was re-elected in 1845, 1847, 1849, and 1851, serving until 1853. In 1855 he opposed Andrew Johnson for the governorship, but was defeated.

He went with Tennessee out of the Union, and was a member of the Confederate Congress. He died near Nashville on the 2d of November, 1866.

264. *The first Presidential victory won by the Democrats in Tennessee since Jackson's time was that of 1856, when Buchanan carried the State. The slavery question was now the all-absorbing topic. The Kansas-Nebraska Act had become a law in 1854. It contained a declaration that Congress had no right to pass the Missouri Compromise of 1820, and that any State north of the line 36° 30' had a right, irrespective of the act, to determine whether it would permit the ownership of slaves or not. The Kansas-Nebraska Act excited great indignation in the North, and precipitated the events which caused the war. About this time some of those who realized that the institution of slavery would eventually fall to the*

ground unless it gained more territory to offset the growth of the non-slave-holding States, resorted to filibustering, or making armed expeditions against Cuba and Central America, for the purpose of adding them as slave-holding States to the American Union. The most noted among those who engaged in enterprises of this kind was William Walker, a Tennessean. He attracted a good deal of attention, and his actions were the subject of prolonged discussion in Congress. He was a brave man, possessing great natural ability and fine executive talents. He was often called "the gray-eyed man of Destiny," and also "Nicaragua Walker."

265. *William Walker* was born in Nashville on the 8th of May, 1824. He studied both law and medicine. He was a journalist in New Orleans and San Francisco, and afterward practiced law in Marysville, California. In 1853 he organized an expedition to subdue Sonora. He failed, and surrendered himself to the United States officials at San Diego. He was tried in May, 1854, for violating the neutrality laws of the United States, but was acquitted. In 1855 he invaded Nicaragua, and after some fighting took possession of the city of Grenada and was made general-in-chief of the Nicaraguan forces.



WILLIAM WALKER.

After several battles between Costa Rica and Nicaragua, Walker in 1856 was elected President of the latter State. He was finally

264. What of filibustering? Who was the leading filibuster? 265. Give an account of William Walker.

driven from Nicaragua, and returned to the United States. In November, 1857, he went back to Nicaragua. Here he was captured by an American war-vessel and carried to New York, but was there released. In October, 1858, he tried to return to Nicaragua, but was detained for trial at New Orleans. Being acquitted, he sailed in June, 1860, for Honduras, where he was captured. He was shot by order of the President of Honduras at Truxillo, on the 12th of September, 1860.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

HARRIS AND SECESSION.

266. *In 1857 the candidates for the governorship* were Isham G. Harris and Robert Hatton. Harris had won reputation on the stump the year before, and had done more by the power of his oratory to carry Tennessee for Buchanan than any other man. He had much political experience, and upon his nomination he was spoken of as a "full-fledged statesman." Hatton was a young man of pure character, of high ideals, and of vigorous mind. He had been on the electoral ticket of Fillmore and Donelson the year previous. The slavery agitation had assumed such a shape that there was little hope of defeating the Democratic nominee, even had he been a man of second-rate ability. On the stump the superiority

266. Who were the candidates for the governorship in 1857? What is said of Harris? What of Hatton?

of Harris was generally acknowledged, and he was elected by a large majority.

267. *Robert Hatton* was born in Sumner County, Tennessee, in the year 1827. He was educated at Harvard, and was admitted to the bar in 1849. In 1856 he was a member of the Tennessee House of Representatives. In 1857 he was defeated by Isham G. Harris for the governorship. In 1858 he was elected to Congress as the American candidate, and served for one term. Upon the breaking out of the war, he at once entered the Confederate army, where he gained a reputation for bravery. He was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general on May 23, 1862, but was killed at the battle of Fair Oaks, Virginia, a week afterward.

268. *Isham G. Harris* was born near Tullahoma, Tennessee, on the 10th of February, 1818. At fourteen years of age he removed to Paris, where he was a clerk in a country store. At nineteen he removed to Tippah County, Mississippi, where he studied law at night after selling goods during the day. He was admitted to the bar in 1841. In 1847 he was elected to Congress, and in 1849 was re-elected for a second term. He refused to stand for a third term, and removed to Memphis in 1853. In 1856 he was on the Buchanan Presidential ticket as elector for the State at large. He



ISHAM G. HARRIS.

was elected governor in 1857, 1859, and 1861. During the war he was volunteer aide to Albert Sidney Johnston, and also served in the Army of the West. At the close of the war he went to Mexico, where he remained one year. In 1867 he resumed the practice of law in Memphis. In 1876 he was a candidate for the United States Senate and was elected, and in 1881 was re-elected.

269. *In 1859, Harris was renominated.* The Whig party as such had now practically no existence in Tennessee. The question of slavery occupied public attention to the almost complete exclusion of every other political issue. The Democrats were willing to go to great lengths to protect the right of each State to regulate its own affairs. They asserted that slavery was a legal institution and that any interference with it would be a direct interference with the affairs of the State in which it existed. The Whigs still hoped to see some compromise reached which would protect the rights of the Southern States in this particular. Many earnestly declared that there was no desire on the part of the other States to interfere with slavery in any respect. The Democratic party had a well-defined position, and against it were arrayed the Whigs and the Know-Nothings. The fierce opposition of the Democrats and the defeat of their opponents in 1856 had destroyed all hopes of the Know-Nothings ever accomplishing anything single-handed. But they thought that a coalition between the old Whigs and themselves might succeed in defeating the Democrats in 1859. They therefore nominated John Netherland, noted as a man of fine mind and pleasant address, and a witty, keen stump-speaker. He was put forward

269. What of the contest in 1859? What is said of slavery? How did the Whigs feel? What is said of the Know-Nothings? Whom did the opposition nominate for the governorship?

to defeat Harris, but failed by a larger majority than that by which Hatton had been defeated in 1857.

270. *John Netherland* was born in Powhatan County, Virginia, September 20, 1805, and removed to Tennessee when a boy. In 1833 he was elected to the State Senate, and in 1835 to the House of Representatives. In 1836 he was Presidential elector on the White ticket, and in 1848 on the Taylor and Fillmore ticket. In 1851 he represented Hawkins County in the Legislature. In 1859 he was defeated by Isham G. Harris for the governorship of Tennessee. In 1870 he was a member of the Constitutional Convention. President Johnson offered him the position of minister to Bolivia, which he declined. He died at Rogersville, Tennessee, October 4, 1887.

271. *The situation in 1860* was full of discouragement for those who loved the Union and who opposed a separation of the States. The extreme Southerners seemed determined to form a separate government of the Southern States, because they thought that slavery as an institution would never be safe where it was likely to be affected by the power of the North which opposed it. In 1859 a man named John Brown made a raid into Virginia for the purpose of arming the slaves and inciting them to insurrection. Although he was captured and hanged, this raid embittered the South very much, as it was supposed the people of the North sympathized with him. In 1860 there were four candidates for the Presidency, each of whom represented some phase of the struggle over slavery. Abraham Lincoln represented the Repub-

270. What is said of John Netherland? 271. What of the situation in 1860? What happened in 1859? How did this affect the South? How many candidates were there for the Presidency in 1860?

licans, who opposed slavery in the Territories, and many Southern leaders said they favored the abolition of slavery by Congress. The Southern Democrats nominated John C. Breckinridge; the Northern Democrats nominated Stephen A. Douglas. The Constitutional Unionists, whose platform was the "Constitution, the Union, and the enforcement of the law," put forward John Bell of Tennessee.

272. *Abraham Lincoln* was the successful candidate. He received 180 electoral votes, although he had less than a majority of the entire popular vote. He failed to receive a single electoral vote in a slave State. The leaders of the South declared that he was a sectional President and that his election was a notice that the North intended to abolish slavery. The Southern States began to secede, and their Senators and Representatives withdrew from Washington. Delegates from the seceding States met at Montgomery and organized the Confederate States of America. In Tennessee, opinion was divided. The influence of Jackson, and his determined opposition to the Nullification movement of 1832, had impressed the people of Tennessee with a love for the Union not inferior to his own. During the discussion of the slavery question, the Democratic leaders gradually lost their love for the Union, and began to view its dissolution as a very ordinary possibility. The Whigs, on the contrary, retained to the last their devotion to it, and fought earnestly against its dissolution. In East Tennessee there were very few slaves, and the people had a marked dislike for slavery. Andrew Johnson, though a Democrat, was an earnest opponent of seces-

271. Who were the Presidential candidates in 1860? What Tennessean was nominated? 272. Who was elected? What did the Southern leaders say of him? What happened in Washington? What of Jackson and the Union? How about the Whigs? East Tennessee? What about Andrew Johnson and John Bell?

sion. When the other States began to secede, all the old Whig leaders, such as John Bell, opposed the suggestion that Tennessee should follow their example.

273. *Governor Harris was an outspoken secessionist.* On the 8th of December, 1860, a few weeks after Lincoln's election, he called an extra session of the General Assembly to meet on the 7th of January, 1861, "to consider the present crisis and to take such steps as may be necessary." At this session a resolution was passed submitting to the people the question of calling a State convention to take into consideration the secession of Tennessee from the Union. The vote was overwhelmingly in opposition to the convention. It was thought that this was the end of secession in Tennessee. But on the 12th of April the first shot in the approaching contest was fired at Fort Sumter. Even the most determined Union men in the South now recognized that war was inevitable, and nearly all followed the South. In Middle and West Tennessee the desire to go out of the Union was irresistible. On the 15th of April President Lincoln issued a proclamation calling for seventy-five thousand men to put down resistance to the national authority. Governor Harris at once issued a call for an extra session of the Legislature on April 25. On May 1 the Legislature passed resolutions empowering the governor to enter into a military league with the Confederacy, and G. A. Henry, A. O. W. Totten, and Washington Barrow were appointed commissioners for that purpose. This was effected on the 7th of May. An act was passed submitting an ordinance of secession to the people, to be voted upon on the 8th

273. How did Governor Harris feel? What action did he take? What did the Legislature do? What was the result? What happened at Fort Sumter? What was the result in Tennessee?

of June. Another act provided for raising, organizing, and equipping a provisional force of volunteers for the defence of the State, to consist of fifty-five thousand men. And still another was passed for the military organization of Tennessee.

274. *The Union sentiment in Middle and West Tennessee* was unable to withstand the outburst of popular feeling in favor of the South after the firing upon Fort Sumter. John Bell, and other leading members of the Constitutional Unionist Party, declared for secession, on the ground that the United States was waging unjust war on the Southern States. But in East Tennessee most of the people remained true to the Union. Brownlow the Whig and Johnson the Democrat joined hands in a determined but unsuccessful effort to prevent the State from seceding. Secession was carried by a majority of about fifty-seven thousand for the whole State; but in East Tennessee there was a majority of about twenty-eight thousand against it. After separation, the men of East Tennessee generally joined the Federal army, those of Middle and West Tennessee the Confederate army. On the 18th of June, 1861, the Legislature met, and on the 24th Governor Harris issued a formal proclamation dissolving the ties which bound Tennessee to the United States of America. At the Congressional election, on the following 1st of August, members of the Confederate Congress were elected. Harris was re-elected governor without opposition. Gustavus A. Henry and Landon C. Haynes were elected to the Confederate Senate. The latter was an orator of unusual brilliancy.

274. What of the sentiment after the firing upon Fort Sumter? What did John Bell do? What happened in East Tennessee? What was the result of the vote? Which side did each take? What did Governor Harris do? Who was elected governor in August, 1861? Who were elected to the Confederate Senate?

CHAPTER XXIX.

TENNESSEE A BATTLE-GROUND OF THE WAR.

275. *During the war Tennessee was a continual battle-ground. Upon her soil were fought four hundred and eight battles and skirmishes, more than were fought in any of the other States except Virginia. The Federal troops from the Northwest were gradually massed at Cairo and adjacent points under General Grant, and those from the Northeast at Louisville under General Buell. The Confederate authorities saw the necessity of holding Tennessee, and strongly fortified the important points. The approach from the Mississippi was guarded by Island No. 10, Fort Pillow, and Columbus; that from the east by Fort Henry on the Tennessee River, Fort Donelson on the Cumberland River, and fortifications at Bowling Green. The Southern troops were under the command of General Albert Sidney Johnston, who made an attempt to carry the war into the North, and for this purpose pushed forward his forces at various points. General S. B. Buckner threatened Louisville from Bowling Green. General Felix Zollicoffer was near Cumberland Gap, while General Gideon J. Pillow, General A. P. Stewart, and General Leonidas Polk occupied West Tennessee and Columbus and Hickman, Kentucky. All four of these were Tennesseans, by birth or by residence.*

276. *General U. S. Grant assumed command at Cairo on the 4th*

275. What of Tennessee during the war? Where were the Federal troops massed? Who commanded the Southern troops? What Southern generals are mentioned, and where were they located? 276. Who assumed command at Cairo?

of September, 1861. On the 7th of November he attacked a body of troops under General Pillow, whom General Polk had sent across the Mississippi River to Belmont, Missouri, and put them to flight, but was compelled to retire by the Confederate battery at Columbus together with a body of troops, under General Polk himself and General B. F. Cheatham, which had been sent to reinforce Pillow. The Federal general remained at Cairo until the 2d of February, 1862, by which time his forces had become strong enough to justify an attempt to break the Confederate line of military operation. On the date just mentioned, Grant left Cairo with seventeen thousand men on transports, to ascend the Tennessee River in order to take Fort Henry. He was accompanied by Commodore Foote with seventeen gun-boats.

277. *The battle of Mill Springs, in Eastern Kentucky*, was the first serious reverse to the Confederate cause. General Zollicoffer had been sent by General Johnston, in September, 1861, to march through Cumberland Gap into Kentucky. After several skirmishes, Zollicoffer finally fell back to Mill Springs, on the Cumberland River, and thence crossed over to Beech Grove, which place he fortified. Here he was moved upon by General Thomas, and, marching out to meet him, was repulsed, losing his life in the engagement. The Confederate troops, under General Crittenden, fell back to Beech Grove. General Thomas soon afterward attacked them in their intrenchments, and forced Crittenden to retreat. This was on the 19th of January, 1862. The next operations of the Federal troops were against Forts Henry and Donelson.

276. What did General Grant do? With what result? Why did Grant leave Cairo? 277. Give an account of the battle of Mill Springs. What distinguished Tennessean was killed there?

278. *Felix Zollicoffer* was born in Maury County, Tennessee, May 19, 1812. He received a good education, and became a printer. In 1829 he edited a paper at Paris, Henry County, Tennessee. In 1834 he published the "Columbia Observer," and in 1835 became State printer. From 1842 he was editor of the leading Whig paper in Tennessee, the "Nashville Banner." In 1845 he was elected comptroller of Tennessee, in 1849 he became a member of the State Senate, and from 1853 to 1855 he was a member of Congress. He advocated extreme Southern views, but in February, 1861, he went as a delegate to the Peace Congress. On the breaking out of the war, he became a brigadier-general in the Confederate service. He was killed at the battle of Mill Springs, January 19, 1862.

279. *Fort Henry and Fort Donelson* were situated within twelve miles of each other,—the first on the banks of the Tennessee River near the boundary-line between Tennessee and Kentucky, and the second just below the little town of Dover. Both places had been well fortified, being of great importance to the Confederate military operations. But Fort Henry was unable to resist the assault of the gun-boats, and surrendered after most of the Confederate troops had been transferred to Fort Donelson. Among the generals at the latter fort, in addition to John B. Floyd, of Virginia, who was in command, were Buckner of Kentucky, Pillow of Tennessee, who had brought ten thousand men from Nashville on the 9th of February, and N. B. Forrest, of Tennessee. The Federal troops completely surrounded the fort and rendered the escape of any large body of men impossible. The Confederate troops were compelled to surrender,

278. Give an account of Felix Zollicoffer. 279. Where were Fort Henry and Fort Donelson? What happened there? What Tennessee generals were there?

but Floyd, Pillow, and Forrest managed to get away, leaving the fort in command of General Buckner. The fall of Forts Henry and Donelson and the disaster at Mill Spring compelled the Southern general to abandon Bowling Green, Columbus, and Nashville and concentrate his forces in Northern Mississippi. Memphis, Fort Pillow, and Island No. 10 were still in the hands of the Confederates.

280. *Columbus was evacuated* on the 25th of February, 1862. General Leonidas Polk selected Island No. 10, near Madrid Bend in the Mississippi River, as a proper place to fortify in order to command the river, and moved most of his artillery from Columbus to that point. On March 16, Commodore Foote's fleet of gunboats opened fire on the newly-erected, but very substantial, fortifications. The military operations on land were under the direction of General Pope. The island was captured after a determined resistance extending over three weeks. This gave the Federal troops control of the Mississippi River to Fort Pillow, near Randolph.

281. *The battle of Shiloh, or Pittsburg Landing*, was one of the most important of the Civil War. After the capture of Nashville by the Federal troops, and the retreat of the Confederates, the former began to gather their forces at Savannah, on the Tennessee River, and the latter at Corinth, in Northern Mississippi, about twenty-four miles from the dividing-line between that State and Tennessee. On March 1, 1862, the Federal troops drove away a Confederate battery which had been stationed at Pittsburg Landing, on the Tennessee River, a point about nine miles south of Savannah.

279. What was the effect of the fall of Forts Henry and Donelson? What points were still held by the Confederate troops? 280. What happened at Columbus, Kentucky? At Island No. 10? What was the result of its fall? 281. Give an account of the battle of Shiloh, or Pittsburg Landing.

On March 24, Johnston arrived at Corinth from Murfreesboro'. The Federal general Buell, with large reinforcements, was on the way from Nashville, and General Johnston was anxious to attack General Grant before Buell could arrive. He therefore marched out from Corinth toward Pittsburg Landing. Among the Confederate generals under Johnston was General B. F. Cheatham. Shiloh is the name of a small place a few miles from Pittsburg Landing. Here the opposing forces met on Sunday, April 6. The advantage at nightfall was on the side of the Confederate forces, although General Johnston had been killed during the battle. The next day, however, the Federal troops were completely victorious, and the Confederates, under General Beauregard, fell back to Corinth. Here they were heavily reinforced, but the Federal forces were too strong for Beauregard, and on April 30 he evacuated Corinth. The loss of Fort Pillow and Memphis to the Confederates followed the downfall of Corinth. On June 1, Fort Pillow was abandoned. The Federal fleet under Commodore Davis, who had succeeded Commodore Foote, moved down the Mississippi. The fleet consisted of nine gun-boats, of which four were rams, under the command of Colonel Charles Ellett, Jr. A fight on the Mississippi in front of Memphis resulted in the destruction of the Confederate boats, and on the 9th of June Ellett took possession of the city.

282. *The civil history of Tennessee* during the war amounted to little. General Grant, on the 22d of February, 1862, placed West Tennessee under martial law. Upon the arrival at Nashville of the news that Fort Donelson had fallen, Governor Harris called an extra

281. Who was killed here? What happened at Corinth? At Fort Pillow? When was Memphis captured? 282. What of Tennessee's civil history during the war? What of Governor Harris and the Legislature?

session of the Legislature to meet at Nashville, whence it adjourned to Memphis. From the latter point, Governor Harris joined the Confederate army as a volunteer aide to General Johnston, in which position he displayed courage and endurance. He was with Johnston and Breckinridge at Shiloh when, at the head of a Tennessee regiment, they made a charge on Sunday morning that drove the Forty-first and Thirty-second Illinois regiments from the ridge from which they had poured a destructive fire into the Confederate ranks. He was present when Johnston was killed. The capture of Memphis by Ellett forced the withdrawal from that point of the public money and the State archives.

283. *The civil authority of the State* was now merged in the military. On March 5, Andrew Johnson, whose Senatorial term had expired, was made military governor of Tennessee. He had always been an earnest Union man, and he had no sympathy with those who were attempting to disrupt the Federal Government. His rule at Nashville was firm, and, being adapted to war-times, it seemed to those who viewed it from the standpoint of peace to be despotic. But, whilst he was severe, he was just, often generous, and never cruel. One act for which he was severely criticised, and yet which under the circumstances seemed justifiable, was compelling the rich to pay a contribution for the support of the poor families at Nashville. He required the city officials to take the oath of allegiance, and upon their refusal deposed them. From the date of his appointment until his election as Vice-President, Johnson spared no exertion to bring Tennessee back into the Union. He succeeded in having conventions meet at Nashville for this purpose. But

283. What of the civil authority of the State? Who was military governor? What is said of him? What course did Johnson pursue? What were some of his acts?

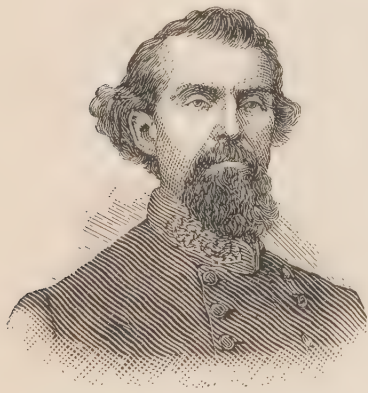
people were too much absorbed in the progress of the war, and nothing was accomplished until 1864 and 1865.

284. *From Nashville as a centre*, General Buell, after its capture in February, 1862, attempted to seize and hold East and Middle Tennessee, as General Grant had done with West Tennessee. Buell sent General Mitchell to hold that portion of Tennessee between Huntsville, Alabama, and Chattanooga. General G. W. Morgan, after some well-executed marches, obtained possession of Cumberland Gap. After the evacuation of Corinth by the Confederates, Beauregard was superseded by Bragg, who determined to proceed to Chattanooga and there reorganize his forces. Buell at Nashville resolved to seize Chattanooga, and he and Bragg entered into a race for that place, the Confederate general being successful in reaching it first. This was in June, 1862. In the following month, General N. B. Forrest here performed one of the brilliant feats for which he afterward became noted. With about two thousand men, he came from Chattanooga, and halted before Murfreesboro' on July 13. After some unsuccessful skirmishing, he was advised by his officers to retreat. But he made a new disposition of his forces, and eventually captured seventeen hundred Federal soldiers, besides stores and supplies to the value of more than a million dollars. From Murfreesboro', upon the approach of a large body of Federal soldiers, he retreated to McMinnville, and from that point made various excursions until he joined Bragg at Chattanooga. After this raid, Buell began to gather his forces at Murfreesboro'. Upon Bragg's movement into Kentucky, Buell followed

{ 284. What did Buell do? Who superseded Beauregard? What did Bragg do? What is said of Forrest and his exploit? What is said of Bragg and Buell?

him, and defeated him at Perryville. Bragg returned to Tennessee weaker than he had been when he left it, and Buell was superseded by Rosecrans.

285. *Nathan Bedford Forrest* was born in Bedford County, Tennessee, July 13, 1821. His father died when he was young, after having removed to Mississippi. In 1842, young Forrest removed to Hernando, Mississippi, and became a planter. In 1852 he moved to Memphis. In June, 1861, he joined the Confederate army, and in July raised and equipped a regiment of cavalry and was made lieutenant-colonel. He was at Fort Donelson, but escaped before it surrendered. He was present at the battle of Shiloh, joined in the attack on Murfreesboro' on the 13th of July, 1862, and was made brigadier-general



NATHAN BEDFORD FORREST.

on July 21. He fought at Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge. In November, 1863, he was transferred to Mississippi and promoted to a major-generalship. In April, 1864, he captured Fort Pillow. He became lieutenant-general before the war closed. He is said by many military critics to have been perhaps the greatest military genius produced by the war. After the war he was president of the Memphis, Marion and Selma Railroad until 1874, when he resigned. He died at Memphis on the 29th of October, 1877.

286. *After Bragg's return* he assembled his forces at Murfreesboro'. Rosecrans was at Nashville. The Federal general determined to fall upon the Confederates at once, before they had had time to recuperate, and on December 26, 1862, he advanced upon Bragg. The latter moved out from Murfreesboro' and selected a position upon the banks of Stone's River. Here the hostile armies met on December 31. The first conflict went in favor of the Confederates, and at one time it seemed as if a total defeat awaited the Federal army. But in the end the Confederates were overpowered and were driven from their winter quarters in Murfreesboro'. Bragg established his head-quarters at Shelbyville and Tullahoma, which he fortified. The battle of Stone's River, as the above-described action is called, extended over two days. The Federal victory was mainly due to the cool bravery of General George Thomas and the brilliant generalship of General Rosecrans. For six months after the battle of Stone's River, the military operations in Tennessee were on a small scale. Among the minor engagements was that near Thompson's Station, where Forrest captured Coburn and his entire force of over two thousand men.

287. *On June 23, 1863, Rosecrans moved from Nashville* against Bragg at Shelbyville and Tullahoma. After some fighting, the Federal forces took possession of Manchester on June 27. Bragg was forced to fall back until he arrived at Chattanooga in the early part of July. This result of the series of movements constituting what is known as the Tullahoma campaign proved that important victories could at times be won by good generals without fighting battles.

286. What of Bragg and Rosecrans? Give an account of the battle of Stone's River. What exploit did Forrest perform? 287. Give an account of the Tullahoma campaign.

This bloodless victory of Rosecrans was considered by many to have been one of the most brilliant operations of the war. It gave the Federals possession of Middle Tennessee. Rosecrans began to gather his forces and collect supplies at Stevenson, in preparation for an onslaught upon Bragg at Chattanooga, which point was of vital importance as commanding the means of approach from the North to the entire Southwest.

288. *On August 16, Rosecrans again advanced.* The Confederate general Buckner was stationed at Knoxville, but was forced by General Burnside to retreat to Loudon, and thence by way of Charleston to Chattanooga. Bragg himself on August 20 was surprised by the appearance of batteries on the banks of the Tennessee River opposite Chattanooga. To escape a destructive fire, and also to avoid being hemmed in at this point, he evacuated it, withdrawing to Lafayette, in Georgia, about twenty miles from Chattanooga. On September 9, after having crossed the Tennessee River, Rosecrans took possession of Chattanooga. But the ultimate possession of the town was yet to be decided by a battle, for which both Federals and Confederates were making ready. Bragg was reinforced by troops from Mississippi and Virginia. Rosecrans concentrated his forces in Chickamauga Valley, about half-way between Lafayette and Chattanooga.

289. *The battle of Chickamauga* lasted from the 18th to the 21st of September. Here, as at Stone's River, the Confederates at first swept nearly everything before them, except Thomas's command, and here,

287. What was the result? What did Rosecrans now begin to do? Where was Bragg? 288. Where did Rosecrans move? What of Buckner and Burnside? What happened to Bragg? What did he do? 289. Give an account of the battle of Chickamauga. What followed?

as there, Thomas saved the Federal forces by his coolness, bravery, and determination. Rosecrans himself fell back to Chattanooga in confusion, supposing he had lost the day. As a matter of fact, neither army won a victory. The Federals retreated to Chattanooga, but still held possession of it, with a better prospect of retaining it permanently than they had had before the battle. Bragg, sorely disappointed and having lost a large number of men, at once moved upon Chattanooga, and almost entirely surrounded the place. On October 16, Rosecrans was relieved of his command, and was succeeded by Thomas. The siege of Chattanooga continued until November 1, when communication was opened by way of Kelly's Ferry. Bragg fortified his position on Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge.

290. *The battles of Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge* were fought under the leadership of General Grant, who had come up from Mississippi to take command. Beginning with the attack of November 23, Grant forced Bragg from his position in steady retreat. Chattanooga was now in undisputed possession of the Federal troops. After the battle of Chickamauga, Bragg had sent General Longstreet into East Tennessee to look after Burnside, who had taken possession of Knoxville. Here the Federal general remained closely invested until Sherman marched to his relief, Longstreet in the mean time having attacked him and been repulsed. Upon the approach of Sherman, Longstreet fell back to Morristown, where he remained during the winter. In the spring he was called to join General Lee in Virginia. Bragg's army retreated into Georgia, where he

289. What of the siege of Chattanooga? What of Bragg? 290. What of the battles of Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge? Where was Longstreet? Where did Bragg go?

was superseded by Joseph E. Johnston, who, on the eve of the battle at Atlanta, was himself superseded by General Hood.

291. *After the fall of Atlanta*, in September, 1864, the Confederate authorities determined to carry the war back into Tennessee, and during the latter part of September, General Forrest made a raid in Middle Tennessee, capturing a body of Federal troops at Pulaski, but was forced to retreat across the Tennessee River into Alabama. Not long after this he made another brilliant raid through West Tennessee. General Hood returned to Tennessee, and on November 21 advanced into Middle Tennessee and toward Columbia, for the purpose of seizing that point. But, finding that the Federals under General Schofield had reached there first, Hood passed around Columbia and toward Franklin.

292. *The battle of Franklin* was fought on November 30, and was the most desperate and bloody contest that took place on Tennessee soil. When General Hood arrived at Franklin, he found that the Federals had already taken possession of the town and partially fortified it. After a hard fight all day, the Federals withdrew, but not until the Confederate forces had been seriously disabled. Among the killed was General Pat Cleburne. From Franklin, Hood moved upon Nashville.

293. *The battle of Nashville* was fought without much hope on the part of the Confederates that they would be successful in retaking a place which was well fortified and strongly manned. In order to cut off the Federal general's means of supply and reinforcement,

290. Who superseded Bragg? Who superseded Johnston? 291. What happened after the fall of Atlanta? What of Forrest in Tennessee? What of Hood? 292. What is said of the battle of Franklin? Who was killed there? 293. What of the battle of Nashville?

Hood sent General William B. Bate to destroy the line of railroad between Nashville and Murfreesboro'. After several skirmishes, Bate united with Forrest, and together they made an attack upon Murfreesboro', but were repulsed. Bate was then recalled to join Hood, and Forrest continued his campaign in the neighborhood east of Nashville. The battle resulted in a complete overthrow of Hood, and he withdrew to Northern Mississippi. On April 9, General Lee surrendered at Appomattox Court-House, in Virginia, and the great Civil War was over. Not since the history of man began had there been so gigantic a war as this. The number of men who took part in it was much larger than that engaged in any other war of modern times. Tennessee contributed more than her share of soldiers, and the number of her distinguished dead adds to our State pride. Among the latter was Leonidas Polk, the bishop and general, who, though not a native of Tennessee, lived here for some years, and was the chief instrument in the founding of an important Tennessee school.

294. *Leonidas Polk* was born in Raleigh, North Carolina, on the 10th of April, 1804. He attended the University of North Carolina, and in 1827 graduated at West Point. He then studied for the ministry, and was ordained in 1831 in the Episcopal Church. After officiating for a time at Richmond, Virginia, he went abroad. Returning, he removed to Columbia, Tennessee, and in 1838 was made a bishop. In 1841 he removed to Louisiana. In 1856 he helped to set on foot the movement which resulted in the University of the South at Sewanee. Upon the breaking out of the war, he

293. What is said of Bate and Forrest? What became of Hood? What was the end of the great Civil War? What is said of it? 294. Give an account of Leonidas Polk.

was induced to accept a commission as major-general in the Confederate service. He first served in West Tennessee and Western Kentucky, and erected the fortifications at New Madrid, Fort Pillow, Columbus (Kentucky), Island No. 10, and other points. He fought



LEONIDAS POLK.

the battle of Belmont, and subsequently took part in the battles of Shiloh and Perryville. In October, 1862, he was made lieutenant-general, and participated in the battle of Stone's River and the Chattanooga-Chickamauga campaign. Being relieved of his command, he was ordered to Mississippi. In December, 1863, he was transferred to the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana. Having here performed some brilliant feats of

arms, he was ordered to join the army under Joseph E. Johnston in Georgia. He was killed by a cannon-ball near Marietta, Georgia, in June, 1864.

295. *Alexander P. Stewart* was another distinguished officer of high rank whom Tennessee contributed to the Confederate cause. He was born at Rogersville, Tennessee, October 2, 1821. In 1842 he graduated at West Point, and was teacher there from 1843 till May 31, 1845, when he resigned. He was professor of mathematics in Cumberland University and in Nashville University from 1845 to 1855, when he became city surveyor of Nashville. Upon the break-

ing out of the war, he entered the Confederate service, becoming brigadier-general in November, 1861, major-general in June, 1863, and lieutenant-general in June, 1864. He took part in the battles of Belmont, Shiloh, Perryville, and Murfreesboro', fought through the campaign from Murfreesboro' to Chattanooga and through the Dalton-Atlanta campaign, and was at Franklin and Nashville under Hood and in North Carolina under Johnston. In 1868 he became connected with the University of Mississippi at Oxford, and was made chancellor of the University.

CHAPTER XXX.

GOVERNOR BROWNLOW'S ADMINISTRATION.

296. *During the war Andrew Johnson, as military governor of Tennessee, made strenuous attempts to put in motion again the machinery of government in Tennessee. But he was unable to do this, and the authority he exercised was simply that of a military dictator, who observed the forms of law only where he felt willing to do so. The time was not ripe for the re-establishment of peaceful government. On January 26, 1864, he issued a proclamation ordering an election to be held on March 5 for county officers in the various counties, where practicable. But the people, as a rule, refused to vote, and the election was a failure. On September 5 a*

296. What did Johnson do during the war? With what success? What proclamation did he issue?

Union Convention met at Nashville, nominated electors pledged to vote for the re-election of President Lincoln and for the election of Andrew Johnson as Vice-President, and agreed upon an oath to be taken by all who should attempt to vote. The principal feature of the oath was that the person taking it had been a citizen of Tennessee for six months. The Democrats had nominated McClellan and Pendleton, and the Democratic electors protested against the prescribed oath, as the law already required a voter to have been six months a citizen of the county before voting. After a long wrangle, the McClellan electors refused to be voted upon, and withdrew their ticket. This made no difference in the result, as Lincoln and Johnson were elected by a very large majority and the vote of Tennessee was not counted by Congress.

297. *The Union Convention of September, 1864*, also appointed a State Executive Committee, which in December issued a call for the people to meet in Nashville, January 9, 1865, to nominate one hundred men who should compose a convention to prepare a Constitution which should be submitted to the vote of the people of Tennessee. This convention met and adopted various amendments to the Constitution, repealing nearly every act passed by the Legislature of 1861, which had been controlled by the secessionists, and abolishing slavery. These amendments were submitted to a popular vote on February 22, 1865. They were ratified by a vote of 25,293 to 48. On March 4 of the same year, members of the Legislature were voted for, and W. G. Brownlow was elected governor of Tennessee.

296. What convention met in Nashville? What of the Presidential contest? Who was elected? 297. What of the Union Convention of 1864 and its action? What amendments to the Constitution were adopted? What of slavery? Who was elected governor of Tennessee?

298. *William Gannaway Brownlow* was born in Wythe County, Virginia, August 29, 1805. At twelve years of age he was left an orphan. At eighteen he removed to Abingdon, where he became an apprentice to a house-carpenter. Shortly after this he entered the Methodist ministry as an itinerant preacher, and in 1828 removed to Tennessee. From 1839 to 1861 he edited the "Whig," first at Jonesboro' and then at Knoxville. The circulation of the "Whig" was very large. In 1843 he ran against Andrew Johnson for Congress, but was defeated. He was always an ardent Union man, and was very abusive in his denunciation of those who carried Tennessee out of the Union. He was imprisoned, for a time, after the war began, by the Confederate authorities. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention that reorganized the State government. In 1865 he was elected governor of Tennessee, and again in 1867, when he was opposed by Emerson Etheridge. In 1869 he was elected to the United States Senate, serving until 1875. After the close of his term he returned to Knoxville, where he died, April 29, 1877. He was the author of several books, and was famous throughout the Southwest as "the Fighting Parson."



WILLIAM GANNAWAY BROWNLOW.

299. *Brownlow's administration* from 1865 till he was elected to

298. Give an account of W.G. Brownlow. 299. What is said of Brownlow's administration?

the Senate in 1869 was one of the stormiest ever known in the Southwest. The war was over, and Tennessee was again in the Union. Those who had opposed secession were in control of the State government, but they were in a minority. Brownlow saw that the overthrow of his party was merely a question of time, depending upon the inevitable reunion of the Secession and Union Democrats. But he was in power, and he had a Legislature ready to pass any law he might deem necessary.

300. *The Legislature* met at Nashville on April 5, 1865, and ratified the proposed amendment to the Federal Constitution, freeing the slaves. D. T. Patterson, a son-in-law of Andrew Johnson, and Joseph S. Fowler were elected United States Senators. On June 12, Governor Brownlow issued a proclamation for the election of members of Congress on August 3. The Legislature had already passed an act regulating the method of voting. This was known as the "Franchise Act." This act and the subsequent amendments to it caused much bitterness of feeling, and in a great measure led to the organization of a secret association known as the "Ku-Klux."

301. *The Franchise Act* was passed shortly after the assembling of the Legislature. It required clerks of the county courts, in each county, to keep books in which voters should have their names entered. Those who were thus registered received certificates showing that they were entitled to vote. The clerk, if he saw fit, could refuse to furnish a voter his certificate. Without a certificate, the judges at the polls would not allow any one to deposit his ballot. The enforcement of this act excited a great deal of indignation, espe-

299. What did Brownlow foresee? 300. What did the Legislature do? Who were elected to the Senate? What act did the Legislature pass? 301. What were the provisions of the Franchise Act? What effect did the act have?

cially in West and Middle Tennessee. A citizen of Memphis brought the law before a court to test its constitutionality, and the judge decided that it was constitutional. Governor Brownlow thereupon issued a proclamation declaring it the supreme law of the land, and directing the county officers to enforce it strictly. Anticipating violent resistance, he said, "The civil and military authorities understand each other, and will act in harmony." The election which was held on August 3 was the first held under the Franchise Act. After this was over, the governor called upon county-court clerks and sheriffs for information as to the methods adopted in carrying out the law. In a message to the Legislature he declared that the certificates had been granted in five different ways, of which three were illegal. In consequence of this, the votes of twenty-nine counties were thrown out. The entire vote was 61,783, and enough votes were thrown out to reduce this to 39,509.

302. *The Disfranchisement Act* was passed in January, 1866, and, in connection with the Franchise Act, gave the governor almost unlimited power over the result of the elections. No one who had borne arms for the Confederacy or held office under it was allowed to vote. The governor was to appoint in each county a commissioner to enforce the election laws, and to issue certificates of qualification. Every citizen desiring to vote was to prove, by witnesses who were entitled to vote, that he was not disqualified. An oath of loyalty was required, one of whose declarations was "that I have never desired at heart the success of the so-called Confederacy, but have at all times rejoiced at its defeat, and the success of the arms of the

301. What of the first election held under it? 302. What of the Disfranchisement Act? What were its provisions? What oath was administered?

United States." The commissioner was allowed to receive testimony to overturn that offered by the citizen, and the law left it optional with the commissioner to issue the certificate even after proof of loyalty had been made.

303. *An extra session of the Legislature* was called for July 4, 1866, to ratify a certain amendment to the Federal Constitution. Tennessee had been admitted to the Union, and under the Constitution which had been adopted the rights of the freedmen were supposed to be secure. In 1866, Congress submitted to the States an amendment to the Constitution, giving the negroes the right to vote, depriving those who had held office under the Confederacy of the right to hold office until they should be pardoned by Congress, and declaring that the debt of the United States should be paid in full, and that the Confederate debt should never be paid. So determined was the resistance to some of these provisions that it was almost impossible to get some of the members of the Legislature of Tennessee to consider them. It became necessary to arrest two members and force them to be present before enough could be got together to pass the act to ratify this Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. In 1867 the Legislature of Tennessee extended the franchise to the negro race.

304. *The power of the governor over elections* was still further increased in February, 1867, by amendments to the Franchise Act, which allowed the governor to appoint the commissioners of elections, and to set aside "the registration in any county where he

302. What power had the commissioner? 303. What of the extra session of 1866? Why was it called? What amendment to the Federal Constitution was to be passed upon? How was it regarded in Tennessee? What was done in 1867? 304. How was the Franchise Act amended?

was satisfied that any fraud or irregularity had been employed in making such registration." The county court had been required to elect the judges of election, and when it failed, the sheriff, with the advice of three justices of the peace, might appoint them. This was now changed, and commissioners of registration were given power to do this, in place of the sheriffs. The Franchise Act was about to be subjected to another test, in the election of Brownlow himself. In February he was renominated for the governorship, and the election was to be held on August 1. A convention of Conservatives met at Nashville on April 16, and nominated Emerson Etheridge.

305. *The gubernatorial contest* of 1867 was more hotly carried on, and the canvass was more marked by personal abuse and violence, than any which had ever before taken place in Tennessee. In many places public speaking ended in riots and lynchings. Hangings, street-fights, and hand-to-hand conflicts were of frequent occurrence. John C. Gaut was made chairman of the Conservative Central Committee. He issued a manifesto, in which he construed the election laws to mean that the county courts, under the original law, had the right to appoint judges and clerks, and that by the recently-amended law the commissioners of registration merely took the place of the sheriff, who could act only in case of failure on the part of the county court. Brownlow held that the law as amended gave exclusive power to the commissioner of registration to appoint judges and clerks of election. On July 1, 1867, he issued a proclamation warning the county courts not to interfere, and forbidding judges

304. Who were the candidates for the governorship of Tennessee in 1867? Who nominated Etheridge? 305. What is said of the contest of that year? What committee was formed? What manifesto was issued? What difference of opinion was there between Gaut and Brownlow? What proclamation did Brownlow issue?

and clerks appointed by them to serve. He ordered the commander of the militia, recently organized under the name of "State Guards," so to dispose of his troops in the rebellious localities as to enable him to "enforce the Franchise Law in its letter and spirit, without regard to the threats of seditionists." The Conservative Committee denounced this proclamation as "without a parallel in history," but advised the courts to make no attempt to enforce the act contrary to the governor's proclamation, in order "to avoid strife and conflict, and for the repose of society, and, it may be, to save life and the effusion of blood." Brownlow also held that the commissioners of registration could appoint judges and clerks in municipal elections. This decision and Brownlow's evident inten-

tion to sustain it by forcible measures caused the withdrawal of the opposing candidates. Brownlow was elected by a majority of over 50,000 votes.



EMERSON ETHERIDGE.

306. *Emerson Etheridge*, who was defeated for the governorship of Tennessee by Brownlow, was a prominent Whig, who had refused to follow Tennessee out of the Union, and who spared no exertions to smooth the path for its re-

turn. He was born in Currituck County, North Carolina, September 28, 1819. When a boy he removed to Tennessee. He began the

305. What else did Governor Brownlow do? What reply did the Conservative Committee make? Who was elected? 306. Give an account of Emerson Etheridge.

practice of law in 1840. In 1845 he was a member of the State Legislature. He was elected to Congress as a Whig in 1853 and as an American in 1855. In 1857 he was defeated by J. D. C. Atkins, the Democratic nominee, but in 1859 was elected over Atkins by a majority of eight votes in a total poll of very nearly 20,000. He was elected clerk of the United States House of Representatives, serving from 1861 to 1863. In 1867 he was defeated by Brownlow for the governorship of Tennessee. In 1869 he was elected to the State Senate. In 1878 he was nominated by the Republicans for the governorship against Marks, but declined the nomination.

307. *The State debt was greatly increased during the time when Brownlow was governor of Tennessee. The amount of the State debt at the beginning of the war, exclusive of \$3,000,000 issued to aid the Confederacy, was \$20,408,000. Of this amount a large proportion had been issued to the Union Bank and the Bank of Tennessee, to turnpikes, for building the Capitol, for the Agricultural Bureau, and for buying the Hermitage. Beginning in April, 1866, the amount of the debt was greatly increased by issuing bonds to aid in the building of railroads under the act of the Legislature which was passed in 1852 and amended in 1854. Between April, 1866, and December, 1868, over fourteen million dollars' worth were issued to railroads and turnpikes. In addition to this, about seven million dollars' worth were issued to pay the interest on the State debt during the war, and to pay for past-due coupons. In this way over \$21,000,000 were added to the State debt, besides smaller sums for other purposes.*

307. What of the State debt? What was it in 1861? For what purposes had it been issued? How was it increased after 1866? What of the interest on bonds during the war? What amount was issued between 1866 and 1868, and for what purposes?

308. *The Ku-Klux* was the strange name given to a secret and oath-bound association which was organized throughout the South after the war. It was composed exclusively of sympathizers with the Southern people. So many acts of brutality were attributed to this organization that in July, 1868, Governor Brownlow called an extra session of the Legislature to take the matter into consideration. When the Legislature met, unsuccessful attempts were made to give those who had taken sides with the Southern Confederacy the right to vote. An act, however, was passed organizing a militia, to be called "The Tennessee State Guards." The governor was given power, under certain circumstances, to declare martial law in any county, and to send troops to enforce the laws. This act was aimed at the "Ku-Klux," as was also another act which made it a felony to be a member of that organization. After the Legislature adjourned, the governor declared that the outrages of the "Ku-Klux" were increasing from day to day, and every act of violence, no matter where committed, was attributed to them. In January, 1869, Governor Brownlow issued a proclamation calling on the citizens to enlist in the Tennessee State Guards to protect the State government, and in February, martial law was proclaimed in Overton, Jackson, Maury, Giles, Marshall, Lawrence, Gibson, Madison, and Haywood Counties.

308. What was the Ku-Klux? What did Governor Brownlow do? What happened in the Legislature? What was Governor Brownlow's proclamation?

CHAPTER XXXI.

THE DEMOCRATS IN POWER.

309. *The Republican party in Tennessee* in 1869 began to be weakened by dissensions among its leaders, who recognized that they were in a minority, and that the restoration of their opponents to power was merely a question of time. The Republican Convention met on May 20, 1869, at Nashville, but failed to agree upon a candidate. There was a division in the convention, one wing of the Republicans nominating William B. Stokes, and the other, De Witt Clinton Senter. Brownlow had been elected to the United States Senate in February, 1869, and Senter, who was Speaker of the State Senate, had become governor. This gave him control of the election, as he now had the same power that Brownlow had exercised. Senter was heartily supported by the Democrats, and by his instructions the officers of election issued certificates to the voters in large quantities, irrespective of their course during the war. The election was held on August 5, 1869. Senter received 120,333 votes, and Stokes 55,036. In May the Supreme Court of the State had decided that the act allowing the governor to set aside the registration of voters in case of fraud or irregularities was unconstitutional.

310. *De Witt Clinton Senter* was born in McMinn County, Tennessee, on the 26th of March, 1834. He was educated at the academy at Strawberry Plains of this State. In 1857 he was elected from Grainger County to the State Legislature, and was re-elected in

309. What took place in the Republican Convention of 1869? Where was Governor Brownlow? Who was governor? Who was elected? 310. Give an account of De Witt Clinton Senter.

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1859 and in 1861. He opposed secession. During the war he was held for a time as prisoner by the Confederate authorities, being



DE WITT CLINTON SENTER.

finally released on parole. In 1865 he was elected to the State Senate, and was re-elected in 1867, when he was chosen Speaker of the Senate. Upon Brownlow's election to the United States Senate, he became governor of Tennessee, February 25, 1869. He was re-elected in August of the same year.

311. *The Democratic party came into power, for the first time after the war, when the Legislature met in October.*

They had a majority in both Senate and House. A resolution against repudiating the State debt was passed, and a committee was appointed to investigate the railroads and the bonds issued to them. The Fifteenth Amendment, giving to negroes the rights of other people in places of public amusement and the like, was rejected. A call for a Constitutional Convention was submitted to a vote of the people and carried by a large majority, and the convention met in January, 1870. Numerous changes were made in the Constitution of Tennessee to adapt the State to the new order of things. The amendments as made were ratified by a popular vote in May, 1870.

312. *Reconstruction* meant in those days a certain process through which each State that had seceded had to go in order to be re-

311. What is said of the Democratic party? What of the Fifteenth Amendment? What else took place? 312. What was meant by reconstruction?

admitted to the Union. The chief features of reconstruction were that the State was to be under military government until the freedom of the negro, his right to vote, and his civil rights had been assured. After the Democrats came into power they appointed a committee to investigate the State debt contracted under the Republican administration and rejected the Fifteenth Amendment. Governor Senter called attention to the continued acts of violence which were attributed to the Ku-Klux, and asked the Legislature to give him increased power to enforce peace, but his request was ignored. He then sent his private secretary to Washington to set on foot a movement to reconstruct the State of Tennessee. A delegation of negroes also went to Washington, and gave such horrible accounts of the actions of the Ku-Klux that they were very generally disbelieved. A delegation of white men from Nashville went on to deny their assertions. In March the Speakers of both Houses, and in April, Governor Senter himself, testified before the Reconstruction Committee of Congress. The leading Democrats promised not to disturb the State debt contracted under Brownlow, and the danger attending reconstruction was averted.

313. *The Democrats, having obtained control of the General Assembly, elected the Supreme Judges in August, 1870, and looked forward with confidence to electing a Democratic governor. The Democratic Convention in September nominated John C. Brown, and the Republicans put forward W. H. Wisener, for the governorship. Brown received 78,987 votes and Wisener 41,500.*

312. What were its chief features? What action did the Democrats take? What did Governor Senter ask for? What was said of the Ku-Klux? What happened in Washington? 313. Who were the candidates for the governorship in 1870? Who was elected?

314. *John C. Brown* was born in Giles County, Tennessee, January 6, 1827. He was admitted to the bar at Pulaski, Tennessee, in September, 1848. He entered the Confederate army, May 17, 1861, as captain of a company, and subsequently became colonel of the



JOHN C. BROWN.

Third Tennessee Infantry Regiment. He participated in the battles of Fort Donelson and Perryville. He was captured at the former place, and was held prisoner of war for six months. He took part in the battles of Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge, and was in all the engagements in the retreat to Atlanta, and also in those around Atlanta, and at Franklin, Tennessee. He commanded a brigade until the latter part of June, 1864,

after which he commanded a division as major-general. He was president of the Constitutional Convention of Tennessee which met in January, 1870. He was elected governor of Tennessee as a Democrat in 1870, and again in the autumn of 1872. Since the latter part of 1875 he has been connected with the Texas and Pacific Railroad, first as vice-president, then as receiver, and has recently been elected president of the road. For four years of this time, however, he was general solicitor of the Missouri Pacific System.

315. *The State debt began to demand urgent attention during the first year of Governor Brown's administration. An act had been passed*

314. Give an account of John C. Brown. 315. What is said of the State debt? What act was passed in 1869?

in February, 1869, to liquidate the debt. Under this act, railroads were allowed to cancel their indebtedness to the State by paying into the State treasury bonds of the series or kind issued to them. In this way the State received some bonds at par which were as low as forty or fifty cents on the dollar. The act of 1870 went even farther than this, and allowed railroads to pay in liquidation of their debt any of the legally issued six-per-cent. bonds of the State, without regard to series or number. It was asserted afterward that this act was passed by the use of improper influence on the part of those who were to be benefited by it. The railroads made great haste to take advantage of the acts of 1869 and 1870. It was supposed that the bonds issued after the war would not be considered so valid as those issued before. Governor Brown in 1871 and 1872 urged upon the Legislature the necessity of funding the debt, and of levying a sufficient amount of taxes to pay the interest on the debt, as well as the current expenses of the government.

316. *In 1872 the political contests* absorbed the public attention. The Democrats had again put forward Governor Brown for the governorship, and the Republicans had nominated Alfred A. Freeman. This year, Andrew Johnson again made his appearance on the field of State politics. Tennessee was entitled to one member of Congress from the State at large. The census of 1870, and the apportionment of members of Congress, had entitled the State to one more member than it had before, and the Legislature had not yet made provision for dividing the State into the necessary number of districts. Andrew

315. What were its provisions? What was said of the passage of this act? What did the railroads do? What did Governor Brown do in 1871 and 1872? 316. What happened in 1872? Who were the candidates for the governorship?

Johnson was a candidate for the position of Congressman-at-large. The Republicans nominated Horace Maynard, and the Democrats nominated B. F. Cheatham. The candidacy of Johnson and Cheatham divided the Democratic vote, and owing to this Maynard was elected.

317. *Horace Maynard* was born August 30, 1814, at Westborough, Massachusetts. In 1838 he graduated at Amherst College, and soon



HORACE MAYNARD.

afterward removed to Tennessee. He studied law at Knoxville, and was tutor and professor in the University of East Tennessee till 1844. He practiced his profession until 1857, when he was elected as an "American" to Congress. In 1852, and again in 1864, he was a Presidential elector. In 1864 he was attorney-general of the State. In 1865 he was a member of the State Constitutional Convention.

He was a member of Congress from 1857 to 1863, and again from 1865 to 1875, when he was sent as United States minister to Turkey. He resigned this position in 1880, and returned home to accept the position of Postmaster-General in President Hayes's Cabinet, in which position he served until March, 1881. He died at Knoxville on the 3d of May, 1882.

318. *Benjamin Franklin Cheatham* was born at Nashville, Ten-

316. Who were the candidates for Congressman-at-large in 1872? What is meant by "Congressman at-large"? Who were the other candidates? 317. Give an account of Horace Maynard. 318. Give an account of B. F. Cheatham.

nessee, on the 20th of October, 1820. He distinguished himself in the Mexican War, taking a conspicuous part at Monterey and Cerro Gordo, and at other places. He was appointed major-general of Tennessee Volunteers at the close of this war. At the outbreak of the Civil War he entered the Confederate service as brigadier-general. He served at Mayfield, Kentucky, in September, 1861, took part in the battle of Belmont, was for a time at Columbus, Kentucky, participated in the battle of Shiloh, and was with Bragg in Kentucky in 1862, in which year he was made major-general. He was in the battles of Perryville, Stone's River, Chickamauga, and Missionary Ridge, was with Hood in Georgia, and especially distinguished himself in the bloody fight at Franklin, Tennessee, and also in the battle of Nashville. After the war, he returned to his farm. In 1872 he was a candidate for Congress for the State at large, but was defeated. He was a personal friend of General Grant, who, upon becoming President, offered him a civil appointment, which he refused. He was for four years superintendent of State prisons, and in October, 1885, was appointed postmaster at Nashville. He died September 4, 1886, at Nashville.



B. F. CHEATHAM.

CHAPTER XXXII.

SETTLEMENT OF THE STATE DEBT.

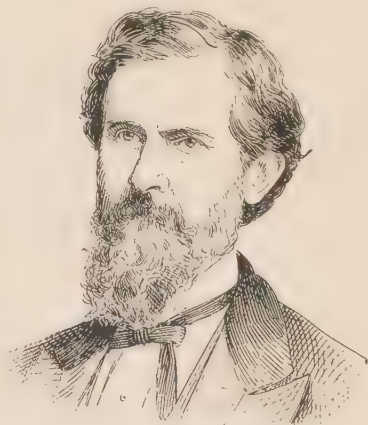
319. *Since 1872*, when Tennessee had recovered entirely from the disasters brought on by the attempt to secede, the history of the State has been that of peaceable development. The State debt has been the only question, exclusive of the great national issues, that has agitated the passions of the people. Many new citizens have come to the State. New enterprises have been undertaken. Improved methods of cultivating his crops have been introduced by the farmer. The population and wealth of cities have increased. The tokens of happiness and prosperity abound on every hand. The thorough education of the children of Tennessee is all that is needed to complete the measure of her greatness and glory, and to this the State has turned serious attention.

320. *In 1874 the State debt had become a pressing issue.* The general sentiment was in favor of paying such of the debt as was just. But many insisted that there was a large part which was fraudulent. The candidates for the Democratic nomination for governor were eleven in all, and nearly all advocated the full payment of the State's obligations. The convention of the Democratic party met on the 19th of August, at Nashville. James D. Porter was finally nominated over James E. Bailey, all the other candidates having retired. The Republican Convention met at Chattanooga on the

319. What of Tennessee since 1872? 320. What of the State debt in 1874? What were the opinions of the people on this subject? Who were the candidates for the governorship in 1874?

16th of September, and nominated Horace Maynard. At the ensuing election Porter was elected by a majority of about 47,000 votes.

321. *James Davis Porter* was born at Paris, Tennessee, December 7, 1828. He graduated from the University of Nashville in 1846, studied law, and commenced its practice in 1851. In 1859 he was a member of the Legislature. He was the author of the "Porter Resolutions" of 1861, by which Tennessee pledged itself to stand by the South in case of war. When the war began, he first served as General Pillow's adjutant-general at Memphis, and aided in organizing the provisional army of Tennessee. He then joined General Cheatham's command, and served during the war as his chief of staff. He took part in the battles of Belmont, Shiloh, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, the siege of Atlanta, the battles of Jonesboro', Franklin, Nashville, and Bentonville. In 1865 he resumed the practice of law. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1870, and in that year he was elected circuit judge. He resigned in February, 1874, and in August was nominated for the governorship by the Democrats, and was elected. In 1876 he was renominated and re-elected. In 1880 he was a delegate for the State at large to the National Democratic Convention. In July of the same year he was elected president of



JAMES DAVIS PORTER.

the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railroad Company, and served until he retired in 1884. In March, 1885, he was appointed Assistant Secretary of State by the President of the United States, and held the office until September, 1887, when he resigned, and retired to private life.

322. *The feeling of resentment* on the part of those who had seceded from the Union against those who had had control of the State during and after the war was at first very strong. Even Andrew Johnson, with all his popularity, was unable to stem the tide in 1872. But this feeling gradually abated; and this abatement found expression in the election of Johnson to the Senate in 1875 after a heated contest. Upon Johnson's death, Governor Porter appointed D. M. Key, of Chattanooga, to succeed him. Key had been a Confederate soldier. When Mr. Hayes was elected President in 1876, he desired still further to develop good feeling in the South toward the Union, and for this reason he appointed Key to a place in his Cabinet as Postmaster-General.

323. *David McKendree Key* was born in Greene County, Tennessee, on the 27th of January, 1824. He was educated at Hiwassee College, graduated in 1850, and began the practice of law. In 1853 he removed to Chattanooga. He was a Presidential elector in 1856 for Buchanan, and in 1860 for Breckinridge. He opposed secession, but upon the breaking out of the war he joined the Confederate army. He was first stationed in East Tennessee. When Bragg invaded Kentucky, Key was in General E. Kirby Smith's column, and he returned with it to Tennessee. He was subsequently ordered to Vicksburg,

322. What of the feeling against Union men? Who was elected to the Senate? Who succeeded him? To what other office was Key appointed? 323. Give an account of David M. Key.

where he arrived the day after Sherman made his attack. He was at Grand Gulf and Champion Hills, and after those engagements fell back to Vicksburg, where he was wounded, and where he remained until the place was captured by General Grant. His military rank was that of lieutenant-colonel. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1870, and after its adjournment was chancellor until 1875, when he was appointed to fill Andrew Johnson's unexpired term in the Senate. In 1877 he became Postmaster-General in President Hayes's Cabinet. In 1880 he resigned, to accept the position of Federal judge for the Eastern District of Tennessee.



DAVID MCKENDREE KEY.

324. *In 1875 and 1876* the State was unable to meet the interest on its bonds. In December, 1876, Governor Porter received an invitation from several of the State's creditors, holding large amounts of its bonds, to appoint a commission to go to New York for the purpose of conferring with the bond-holders. A committee of five was appointed, who met the representatives of the creditors. After much discussion, it was agreed to recommend a plan of settlement according to which the State was to issue bonds for sixty per cent. of its indebtedness, including interest, and coupons were to be receivable for taxes. The interest was to be six per cent. In

324. What of the State debt in 1875 and 1876? What commission was appointed in 1876? What plan of settlement did this commission recommend?

December, 1877, an extra session of the Legislature was called to consider this plan, but nothing was done. In his last message Governor Porter urged a settlement of the State debt at sixty cents on the dollar and six per cent. interest. In August, 1878, the Democratic party declared itself "opposed to the repudiation of the just indebtedness of the State," and pronounced in favor of an adjustment of the public indebtedness. It also advocated the submission to the people, before final ratification, of any plan of adjustment. The Republican party announced itself as "opposed to repudiation of any kind or by any means," and in favor of accepting the

proposition of the bond-holders. The Democrats nominated for governor Albert S. Marks, and the Republicans nominated Emerson Etheridge.



ALBERT S. MARKS.

325. *Albert S. Marks* was born in Daviess County, Kentucky, October 16, 1836. At fifteen, the death of his father rendered it necessary for him to take charge of the family farm, and he attended school but little thereafter. He early developed a fondness for literature. At nineteen he began to study law, and in 1858 commenced the practice of his profession at Winchester. In 1860 he supported Breckinridge and Lane. In

324. What did Governor Porter urge? What were the declarations of the Democrats and Republicans? Who were the candidates for the governorship in 1878? 325. Give an account of Albert S. Marks.

1861 he was the Union candidate for the Constitutional Convention, but was defeated. In May, 1861, he entered the Confederate army as a volunteer, and was elected captain. He was soon promoted to major and then to colonel. He lost a leg at the battle of Murfreesboro', and his name was placed on the roll of honor by order of the President of the Confederate States. After the war he resumed the practice of law at Winchester. In 1870 he was elected chancellor, and in 1878 was re-elected without opposition. In 1878 he was nominated for governor and elected. During his term the State debt came up for settlement. He favored what was known as the "fifty-and-four" plan. But divisions in the Democratic party caused him to refuse a renomination. In 1888 he was nominated by the Democrats for elector for the State at large.

326. *The Legislature of 1879* passed an act settling the State debt at fifty cents on the dollar and four per cent. interest, and this was accepted by a large number of the bond-holders. But when the proposition was submitted to a vote of the people, it was rejected. No interest had been paid on the bonds for some years, and there was a general desire for some practical settlement of the matter. But the opinions of the people were so diverse that the endeavor to bring them to a common understanding seemed almost hopeless. The Democratic Convention which assembled at Nashville in June, 1880, found it absolutely impossible to arrive at any harmonious conclusion. A majority of the members advocated the "fifty-and-four" proposition, as it was called; but a large minority refused to accept this as conclusive and withdrew from the convention. The

326. What act was passed in 1879? What was its fate? What happened in the Democratic Convention of 1880?

Republican Convention declared itself opposed to any settlement not based on the agreement of the bond-holders. The "fifty-and-four" or "State-Credit" wing of the Democracy nominated John V. Wright for governor, the Low-Tax wing nominated S. F. Wilson, the Republicans nominated Alvin Hawkins, and the Greenback party nominated R. M. Edwards. Hawkins was elected, receiving 103,964 votes.

327. *Alvin Hawkins* was born in Bath County, Kentucky, December 2, 1821. In 1826 he removed to Maury County, and thence to Carroll County, Tennessee. As a boy, he worked on a farm, but received the rudiments of a good education and was for a short time a teacher. In 1843 he was admitted to the bar. In 1853 he was



ALVIN HAWKINS.

elected a member of the General Assembly. In 1860 he was on the Bell and Everett electoral ticket. In 1862 he was elected to Congress as a Unionist, but was not allowed to take his seat, on account of irregularities in his election, he having been elected under the proclamation of Andrew Johnson, then military governor of Tennessee. In 1864 he was appointed district attorney for the District of Western Tennessee, but resigned this position in 1865, and was thereupon appointed to the Supreme

Bench of the State. In 1868 he resigned this office to retire to

326. Who were the candidates for the governorship in 1879? Who was elected?
327. Give an account of Alvin Hawkins.

private life. Having been appointed consul-general to Havana, he held the place a short time and resigned. In May, 1869, he was elected one of the judges of the State Supreme Court, but was displaced by the Constitution adopted in 1870. He was subsequently for a time president of the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad Company. In 1880 he was nominated for governor by the Republican party, and in November was elected. In 1882 he was again nominated, but was defeated.

328. *The Legislature of 1881*, on the 5th of April, passed an act settling the State debt at one hundred cents on the dollar and three per cent. interest. The coupons of the bonds to be issued were made receivable for taxes. But a number of tax-payers, with Henry J. Lynn at their head, enjoined the issuance of the bonds, and the act was declared illegal by the Supreme Court. Governor Hawkins at once called an extra session of the Legislature in 1882, which passed an act settling the debt at sixty cents on the dollar and with a graded interest; that is, the bonds were to bear three per cent. for two years, four per cent. for the next two years, five per cent. for the next two years, and six per cent. thereafter. A large number of the bond-holders refused to accept this settlement. The Republican Convention renominated Hawkins for governor. The Democratic party was still divided on the question of the State debt. The Democratic Convention met in June, 1882, adopted a platform declaring in favor of paying the State debt proper in full and the rest of the indebtedness at fifty cents on the dollar with three per cent. interest, and nominated William B. Bate for governor. After

328. What act was passed in 1881? What was the fate of this act? What was done in the next session of the Legislature? What was the fate of this settlement? What happened in the Democratic Convention? Who were the candidates for the governorship?

the adoption of the "fifty-and-three" platform, a large number of State-Credit Democrats seceded from the convention. They held a Convention subsequent to this, declared for the same plan of settlement as that adopted by the Republican Convention, and nominated Joseph H. Fussell for governor. Those who adhered to this wing of the Democratic party were nicknamed "Sky-Blues." The Greenback party nominated John R. Beasley for governor. There were thus four candidates in the field. William B. Bate was elected.

329. *William B. Bate* was born October 7, 1826, near Castilian Springs, Tennessee. He received an academic education, was for a time a clerk on a Mississippi River steamboat, and served as a private through the Mexican War. In 1849 he was elected to the



WILLIAM B. BATE.

Tennessee Legislature. He graduated from the Lebanon Law School in 1852, and became a member of the Gallatin bar. In 1854 he was elected attorney-general of the Nashville district, and during his term was nominated for Congress, but declined. In 1860 he was a Breckinridge-Lane elector. Entering the Confederate army, he was successively private, captain, colonel, brigadier-general, and major-general. He

took part in the battles of Bull Run, Shiloh, Hoover's Gap (where he was in command), Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, and Resaca, was in all the engagements of the North Georgia campaigns

and in the fights around Atlanta, Springhill, Franklin, Nashville, and Bentonville, and surrendered with the Army of the Tennessee. He was three times dangerously wounded. After the war he resumed the practice of law at Nashville. In 1868 he was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention, and in 1876 was Democratic elector for the State at large. In 1882 he was nominated for the governorship, and was elected over three competitors. He was re-elected in 1884, over Frank T. Reid, of Nashville. In 1887 he was elected to the United States Senate.

330. *When the Legislature met after the election of Bate in 1882, the Democrats had a good working majority. Governor Bate sent in a message strongly urging a settlement of the State debt in accordance with the platform of the Democratic Convention. The Legislature, after a stormy session, passed the act under which the State debt has been settled, thus removing it from the domain of politics. The State debt proper was understood to mean those bonds about whose issuance there was no irregularity or question of legality. These included the bonds for building the State Capitol, for the purchase of the Hermitage, for the Agricultural Bureau, for the State and other banks before the war, and those issued to certain turnpike and railroad companies. These bonds were to be paid in full, less the war interest, and the new bonds were to bear the same rate of interest as before the war. The rest of the debt was cut down to fifty cents on the dollar and three per cent. interest. This is generally called the "fifty-and-three" settlement. The interest which had accumulated during the war was repudi-*

330. What of the Legislature of 1882? What of Governor Bate's message? What act did the Legislature pass? What was the State debt proper? What were the terms of the settlement?

ated. New bonds were issued payable in thirty years, but the State was to have the right to call them in and pay them off at the expiration of five years. In 1884, Bate was renominated by the Democrats for the governorship, and Frank T. Reid was nominated by the Republicans. Bate was elected. In 1885 the act to regulate railroads which had been passed in 1883 was repealed. In 1886 the Democrats nominated Robert L. Taylor for the governorship, and the Republicans nominated Alfred A. Taylor. They were brothers, and the sons of a distinguished Whig orator and member of Congress before the war. The canvass between

the two brothers was an unusual spectacle in American politics, and was followed with deep interest not only in Tennessee, but also throughout the country. Robert L. Taylor was elected.



ROBERT L. TAYLOR.

331. *Robert L. Taylor* was born at Happy Valley, Carter County, Tennessee, July 31, 1850. He was educated at Pennington, New Jersey, and at Athens, Tennessee, where he attended the East Tennessee Wesleyan University. He was

licensed to practice law in July, 1878. In the same year he was

330. Who were the candidates for the governorship in 1884? Who was elected? What act was repealed? Who were the candidates for governorship in 1886? What was there remarkable about this contest? 331. Give an account of Robert L. Taylor.

elected as a Democrat to Congress. In 1884 he was nominated as elector for the State at large on the Cleveland-Hendricks ticket. After the election he received a Federal office, which he resigned to accept the nomination for the governorship from the Democratic party, in 1886. His Republican competitor was his brother, Alfred A. Taylor. Robert L. Taylor was elected. In 1888 he was again nominated, and was re-elected.

332. *This brings us to the present.* The State in which we now live is entirely different from that in which William Bean built his celebrated cabin. But the oak is also different from the first sprouting of the acorn: nevertheless it comes directly from the acorn. In like manner, the Tennessee of to-day is the outgrowth of the Tennessee which was once a part of the State of North Carolina. The development has been steady and regular; and in more particulars than any other State, Tennessee has had a history like that of the United States. The history of its banks reminds us strongly of the history of the United States banks, down to the national banks of the present time. Like the United States, also, Tennessee inaugurated a system of internal improvements. Its constitutional history is not unlike that of the National Government. We find in the State the same division of parties as in other States, but the causes which resulted in the formation of parties in the latter were national, —in Tennessee they were local. The struggles between Clay and

332. What is said of the present? What kind of growth was that of Tennessee? What of its history and that of the United States? What of its banks? Internal improvements? Constitutional history? Division of parties? Of Clay and Jackson?

Jackson led to the formation of the national Whig party; the struggles between White and Jackson caused the separation of Bell and his followers from the Democrats, and the organization of the Whig party in Tennessee.

Political contests were hotly waged. The people were intelligent and spirited, and when political leaders asked for their votes, these leaders were expected to be men of ability and high character. As a result, no State ever produced more great men. Tennessee also took a more active part in the War of 1812, the Creek War, and the Mexican War, than any other State, and was called the Volunteer State, because its sons were so ready to volunteer as soldiers. It sent out many men who became famous in other States, especially Arkansas, Louisiana, Missouri, and Texas. From this fact, it is often called "the mother of Southwestern statesmen."

In its geographical location Tennessee includes nearly every variety of soil and climate. The East is mountainous, the middle portion undulating, and the West level. In the mountains of the east, especially in the celebrated Sequatchie Valley, coal, iron-ore, limestone, and other valuable minerals are found in great abundance. The marbles of Tennessee are famous for building and monumental purposes. In Middle Tennessee, we have not only mineral wealth, but some of the finest agricultural lands in the world. Here the celebrated blue-grass region is found, and here are raised the fine race-horses and other stock for which the State is noted. In West Tennessee the lands are fertile and level, and adapted to the production of almost all kinds of crops, especially cotton, corn, potatoes,

332. What of White and Jackson? Of political contests? What of Tennessee's great men? What of its geographical location? What is said of East Tennessee? Of Middle? Of West? What are its famous productions?

and hay. The tobacco raised in Middle Tennessee is among the best in the world, and finds ready sale in Europe. The climate is genial and delightful for the largest part of the year. No other State offers so much diversity of employment as Tennessee. If its children occasionally emigrate to other States to seek their fortunes, it is because they are blind to their surroundings and neglect the opportunities for success to be found among the mineral and the agricultural resources of their own State—a State which has a glorious and a noble history.

It is no wonder that Tennesseans wherever they go are noted for their pride in their State, and that the inhabitants of other States sometimes say that “a Tennessean pities people who do not live in Tennessee.” Whenever a Tennessean speaks of his State it is after the fashion of an eloquent son of Tennessee, William H. Stephens, who once said, “I speak for that heroic State who was baptized in her infancy with the sprinkling of Revolutionary blood on King’s Mountain; who, five years afterward, struck again for independence under the banner of the daring young State of Franklin; who grappled, single-handed and alone, for fifty years, with the dusky warriors of the forest in all their battles from the Kentucky line to the Southern Gulf; who beat back the British legions at New Orleans; who smote the false Spaniard at Pensacola; who rushed with Taylor into the breach at Monterey and shared in the triumphal march from Vera Cruz to Mexico.”

332. What of the emigration of Tennesseans? What are Tennesseans noted for? What is said of them? Repeat accurately and in full what Stephens said of Tennessee

BUTLER'S
SERIES